THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Great Philanthropist on Our Relations with Great Britain—No Probability of War Between the Two Nations.

The New York *World's* reporter obtained an interview with George Peabody, Esq., yesterday, who arrived on Tuesday morning from England. The conversation turned upon our relations with Great Britain, and the probabilities of war. It looks as though the article which the *World* prints was merely gotten up for effect—as an offset to the popular criticisms on Reverdy Johnson's conduct, and England's attitude relative to the Alabama claims question. Still, we give some portions of it:—

Sumner's Speech.

To the inquiry, "What was and is the average opinion of English statesmen and the English people of the merits of the present question between the United States and Great Britain?" he responded:—

"Well, at first men in England accepted Sumner's speech as the utterance, as it were, of 'a man behind the throne.' They supposed that he spoke not only on behalf of the Senate and the radical party here, but as a mouthpiece of the administration itself. This you know, because you have seen the evidence of it in the London newspapers, and because it has infected all the telegrams which have been sent from London across the Atlantic."

"Mr. Sumner's speech was, then, a surprise in England?"

"A surprise, certainly; though they were prepared for some such expression by the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty. Upon that treaty all England was willing enough to stand. It had been long considered—discussed in the most public way, so that everybody understood what it was. It offended very few people, and there was a strong hope—largely due to Mr. Johnson's confidence in the matter—that the Senate would confirm it."

Reverdy Johnson Lauded.

"Mr. Johnson gained good opinions in England?"

"He was very much thought of. Nay, more: no American in his position could have taken a stronger hold upon the hearts, the affections, of Englishmen. They only thought (the thoughtful among them) that he was not discreet enough; that he was too confident; that he promised too much, as the sequel shows. Mr. Johnson came down to Brighton, where I was staying, and remained some time, and I believe I can testify to the honesty and earnestness of his convictions and endeavors."

Back to First Principles—Was the Speech "Buncombe?"

"Did the sudden explosion of Sumner's bombastic bombshell produce an apprehension of war?"

"No. The Government was not led so far as to anticipate that; and even the journals which have talked the loudest didn't believe in any such probability. Their first instinct was, of course, to stiffen the national spine, and let people on this side of the water know that there wasn't any willingness to be imposed upon in the modern nature of John Bull. But no person of any consideration believed, from the first, that *war* could come of this difficulty. The commercial interests of the two countries are so interwoven and mutually dependent, that, for this reason alone, war was thought to be hardly possible."

"Was all this loud talk by the English press mere sham talk?"

"Oh no; it wasn't altogether intended for that, be sure. It was in good part and faith the interpretation of the real feeling of Englishmen. When you touch an Englishman's sense of honor, personal or national, you touch him in the tenderest place. He resents it. Every man in England would have been willing to resent, to the extremity of war, the demand which Sumner made to get the administration to enforce. Mr. Bright, who was the last man I saw in London before I left (he lunched with me at 2 o'clock, and I left at 5), confirmed me in this impression. And there is no one there who has a more earnest affection for this country than has Mr. Bright. Neither he nor any Englishman could accept the preposterous theory of Sumner."

"So Mr. Sumner, as I anticipate, has ceased to be the recognized expositor of American opinion in England?"

"Decidedly. His speech, up to the time when I left, had come to be regarded as a speech made more for 'buncombe' than for anything else. It was pretty well accepted as a bid by Sumner for popularity. The disclaimers of the American press had produced a reaction. Several of the most eminent representative men in England, associated with every phase of politics there, whom I met, and who addressed me in writing before my departure, assured me of their conviction that Sumner's logic would not convince the majority on either side of the Atlantic."

The Attitude of England.

"With this conviction, what is the present attitude of the British Government and the English people?"

"They fold their arms. They 'rest on their oars.' They considered that the Johnson-Stanley treaty conceded everything that Great Britain ought to concede. They will go no farther in the way of concession. They trust that the United States Government will go no further in the way of demands. They have no sympathy with the radical party in this country (I speak of the majority of Englishmen), but they repose some confidence in the good sense of the present administration. They were prepared to regard Mr. Motley's advent as a peaceful one. (I did not see Mr. Motley, whom I know. The steamer in which I came out passed his, arriving.)"

"Mr. Motley was not expected to make any definite further demand?"

"That was my impression."

"How about Great Britain?"

"The British government will make no proposal. The whole matter, so far as Great Britain is concerned, remains an open question. She abides in the principle of the Johnson-Stanley treaty, as before. Against any unreasonable exaction beyond that basis, I believe she would resolve to fight."

Peabody's London Charities—What has Already Been Done.

The conversation then turned upon Mr. Peabody's London charities. He said:—

"Four houses in all have been erected, and a fifth building is under way. The four houses contain about 1200 rooms, and accommodate about 2200 people. All the rooms are occupied. The average rent of a room is about 2s. per week; of two rooms 5s. per week—according to size, etc. The expense of erecting and maintaining these buildings, thus far, has been less than £150,000, which leaves £250,000 untouched, including accumulated interest and rents. Some detrimental and ignorant reports have placed the architects' fees at an enormous figure. The fact is that the whole sum of architects' fees, up to the present time, has amounted to not more than £8000, on all buildings erected and all lands purchased. The expense of the whole concern, including the pay of the secretary and agents, does not amount to more than £500 or £600 a year. It is managed economically, for the sole, exclusive benefit of the industrious poor, for whom it was designed. Neither myself nor the trustees receive a dollar of income from it. It is reproductive entirely. The rents and interest are intended to be perpetually applied to the purpose for which the original sum was designed. Two houses, similar to those already built, will soon be put up. In the course of a century this fund and the revenue derived from it ought to provide homes for the poor of all London. The enterprises of Miss Coutts and of Waterloo are conducted on an entirely different basis. Miss Coutts' market-house at Bethnal Green is not a purely charitable institution. Every stall in that building is rented by the lady on her own account."

To the question how his American charities had operated, the philanthropist replied that they were operating to his complete satisfaction in every respect. He considered them the most beneficent of investments in their way.

Mr. Peabody proceeded to state that he had given away altogether $7,000,000. He first made his family rich, by securing to the members thereof $1,500,000. His gift to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore was $1,000,000. He presented something like $1,400,000 to the Universities of Harvard and Yale, and to institutions in Salem, Danvers, and elsewhere. He presented $2,000,000 to aid the cause of education in the South—$2,000,000 in cash and $1,000,000 of Mississippi six per cent. bonds, "which," said Mr. Peabody, "will ultimately be good."

EARTHQUAKES.—The earthquake waves of August last were felt in a memorable way at Samoa (Navigators' Islands). At Upolu, one of the group, a wave from twenty to thirty feet in height burst upon the shore at 9 A. M., when the natives were all asleep. It came without warning, in calm weather, and the affrighted people woke to find themselves floating, with the roofs of their houses and their household gear, among the tree-tops. Some were left lodged in the branches; others were carried on by the rush, and plumped into a swamp behind the village. The alarm was great, but the loss of life was small. The first wave was followed by a second nearly equal in magnitude, after which, from 9 to 11 A. M., the tide rose and fell eighteen times.

COLFAX.

An Important Letter from the Vice-President—He is not Dissatisfied with President Grant's Appointments.

SOUTH BEND, June 1, 1869.—To the Editor of the Chicago *Republican*:—Your Washington correspondent "Zeta," in his letter printed in your paper of today, says that "the friends of Mr. Colfax are reported to have received letters from him, or from parties who accompanied him on his last tour, which complain a good deal of the growing dissatisfaction with the administration on the part of a large number of Republicans on account of many of its appointments," and follows this with some insinuations as to the supposed benefit to result to me personally by "casting a shadow" upon General Grant.

As long as this effort to create a suspicion of unfriendliness between the President and myself was confined to Democratic papers, I deemed it unworthy of notice; but when a Republican correspondent of a prominent Republican paper follows the bad example, and publishes under the thin guise of "reported" allegations on which to base it, I ask this brief space in your columns to expose it as the calumny that it is.

There never has been, and is not now, the shadow of a shade of such unfriendliness on either side. I have written no letter or letters to any one at Washington or elsewhere speaking of any dissatisfaction of any kind with the administration.

Nay, more than this, to those who have complained to me about appointments, I have replied that if General Grant had been inspired and infallible, he could not even then have satisfied a tithe of the vast number of applicants, because there were twenty times as many persons who desired and really deserved appointments as there were offices to bestow. "The parties who accompanied me on my late tour" were my wife and sister only; and they have written no such letters. The whole story is a weak invention of some enemy, who has probably deceived your correspondent with it.

Indeed, the very reverse of this charge is proven by recent speeches of mine, reported in Chicago papers. At the Pacific Railroad celebration there, May 10, I said (quoting only what shows the animus of my remarks):—

* * * "Who now presides so faithfully over the nation which, under Providence, he saved, Ulysses S. Grant."

"With that stern, inflexible, that outspoken maintenance of our rights, and of our vindication from wrong, that has characterized since the 4th of March the administration of Ulysses S. Grant."

And in a speech at Springfield, Ill., May 20, "on his late tour," in response to a public reception, I spoke warmly and cordially of "the President's emphatic declaration that the Government must be administered with economy, that the revenues must be faithfully collected, even if he had to remove officer after officer;" of the respect he commanded for our nation abroad by his bold, frank, outspoken American policy, and of his determination to conduct our relations with foreign nations by the inspired principle of the Golden Rule.

Others have preferred, as they have a right to do, to point out what they deem subject to criticism as erroneous or unwise. But believing that the President has striven to do all for the best, I have chosen rather to direct public attention to what I thought all good citizens had a right to rejoice over and commend. Respectfully, yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—

A Man Kills his Wife with a Club.

Says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday:—

A horrible murder occurred Monday forenoon, about eight miles from West Newton, Westmoreland county. A well-known farmer, in a moment of sudden passion or insanity, fractured his wife's skull with a huge club.

It appears, from all the information we were able to obtain, that the murderer, whose name is Samuel Morrow, is a resident of South Huntington township, Westmoreland county. On Monday afternoon he was at work in a field near the house with his son, who is a young man about eighteen years of age. Mr. Morrow left the field and went to the house about ten o'clock, and soon after the young man heard his mother screaming "murder." On rushing into the house he found her lying on the kitchen floor, and his father beating her in a terrible manner with a large club. The young man interfered and endeavored to wrest the club from the hands of his enraged father, but was unsuccessful, the old gentleman being a powerfully-built man, while the boy was slightly built, and was obliged to retreat before the attacks of the huge club. He ran for assistance, but before he returned the cries of the poor woman had ceased, and she was found lying on the floor, life being extinct. There were a large number of bruises on her body, and her skull was fractured by a terrific blow in the back of the head.

The murderer had escaped, and it is supposed fled across the fields to the woods. The affair produced a great excitement in the township, and twenty-five men turned out to hunt the murderer, but as yet he has succeeded in eluding arrest. He had no hat or coat on at the time he left the house.

Mr. Morrow was a man about fifty-five years of age, and it is stated about two years ago showed symptoms of insanity, but was supposed to have entirely recovered. No motive, unless it be insanity, is known for the commission of the horrible murder.

A MAD HORSE.

Another Phase of Hydrophobia.

The West Chester (Pa.) *Republican* of yesterday says:—On Saturday last a horse owned by Sewell Chambers, a colored man, living in Thornbury township, was seized with hydrophobia. The animal had been confined in a field near Darlington's Corner, but by some means got out of the enclosure into the public road. It attacked a team belonging to William Fafrell, who was engaged in hauling stone to the railroad. The driver of the team succeeded in driving off the mad animal, and it is not believed that it injured any of the horses attached to the team. When the fit was off the poor brute would become very weak—stagger and fall. When the spasms returned it would again rise and attack everything in its road. Several persons were chased on to the tavern porch, and one individual narrowly escaped being bitten. In its rage to bite, its own tongue was nearly bitten off. The animal was finally secured in a lot, where it died during the night, in great agony. It was a valuable horse, and was used by Mr. Chambers in threshing grain, with a machine, through the neighborhood. What is still more terrible to contemplate, is the fact that this horse is supposed to have been bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Elias Baker, that was thought to be mad, and bit two persons some three weeks since—an account of which was published in this paper. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Baker's dog bit two other dogs on the farm of Mr. George Faucett, where the horse was kept. The dogs of Mr. Faucett were killed immediately after. The two young men who were bitten, as well as their immediate friends, are much distressed over these facts; but it is hoped that the means resorted to in their cases will prove effectual against this malady.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—One of the industrial activities of New Orleans is the artificial production of ice in large quantities. The process is of French invention, and the success which has attended the operations of the manufactory has exceeded the expectations of the proprietors. The ice is said to possess many advantages over Northern ice. It is more wholesome, they say, because made of Mississippi water. It is colder. That is to say, machinery outdoes nature in making ice that is long in melting. The secretary of the ice company lately made a wager with the largest of the ice-shipping houses of Boston as to the superiority of their respective specimens, and the experiment was made with blocks of the same size under equal exposure. The manufactured ice outlasted the imported article. We are not informed what the test was, but as the parties "adjourned to the Pellerin Restaurant," we may reasonably infer that wine was the solvent. The incident was gratifying, and it may be hoped that the good people of New Orleans will hereafter keep cool.

GRANT'S CABINET.—The visit of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to Wisconsin is to look after land which he owns in the northern counties of the State, and in considerable quantities. Mr. Breckinridge appears to be an affable gentleman, and was the centre of attraction at the Newhall recently. Several of the old Democratic wheel-horses visited him at his room and had a talk with him. One gentleman asked him what he thought of Grant and his administration, and the reply was that the President was smart enough to take care of himself. His Cabinet, while none of the best, was just such a one as Grunt needed, and was better for his purposes than one of more talent would be. It was not designed to make the administration a brilliant one, and Grant's ambition was to make it an every-day sort of useful affair. He was studying the best way to do this, and Mr. Breckinridge believed he would succeed in a degree sufficient to make the people feel easy, although they would be by no means satisfied.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—The Illinois Central Railroad recently delivered in Chicago forty-three tons of strawberries from the region of South Pass.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant's Northern Tour—Serious Accident to the Train—Two Cars Thrown from the Track and Demolished—The Presidential Party Escape Unhurt.

The Recent Assassination in Georgia—Fierce Tornado in the West—The European Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Accident to the Train on Which the President Was a Passenger—Two Cars Thrown From the Track—The President's Party Unhurt, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Startling rumors prevailed here this morning concerning a railroad accident near the Annapolis junction, on the road to Baltimore, to the train on which the President was a passenger. The accident occurred about twenty minutes to 10 o'clock last night. On inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as follows:—

The locomotive ran against a cow, and before the train passed the cow was thrown down, with her legs under the wheels of the baggage car. The latter and the two front passenger cars were thrown off the track. These cars were overturned and shattered, and the passengers thrown promiscuously. Much excitement naturally prevailed, and measures were immediately taken to extricate the passengers from their perilous situation. The cars when they left Washington were in the following order:—After the two first cars were the chair car, the sleeping cars, and the President's car. In the last-named were the President, his wife, and two children; Mr. Cramer, the son-in-law of the President, and his wife, and Secretary Boutwell.

No one was injured on the cars in the rear of the two front passenger cars, but on these ten or twelve persons were cut and bruised, several severely. So far as known none were fatally injured. Four passengers who received bruises returned this morning to Washington. Several of the others remained in the vicinity of the accident, and others proceeded northward. As soon as information of the disaster reached Washington relief was despatched to the scene, and after a delay of five hours other cars were substituted for those damaged, and the train reached Baltimore in time to connect with the early morning Northern train from that city.

The above account is based on information received here by the railroad authorities, but the passengers who have returned to this city represent the accident as far more appalling and serious. One of them says that at least 20 persons were injured. One from Georgia had his face battered completely out of shape, and was picked up senseless, weltering in gore. It is not probable he will recover. Not only were the first two passenger cars completely destroyed, but the two immediately in the rear of them were damaged.

These cars were thrown violently together. The passengers in the after cars were startled by the screams of the wounded. One man had his leg broken. Special cars were despatched from Baltimore and Washington for the relief of the sufferers. The surgeons sewed up the heads of a number of persons, and set the limbs requiring such services, besides rendering other necessary professional offices. There is now no obstruction to travel.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The cabinet factory of Killian Brothers, in West Thirty-second street, was burned last night. A carpet-cleaning establishment, A. Stewart's gold pen factory, and two small machine shops in the same building were also burned. The loss is $90,000; insured in New Haven and other companies. Over $5000 worth of carpets, belonging to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were burned.

Railroad Accident.

A Long Island Railway train, with about one hundred delegates from the Baptist Convention at Greenport, was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon, but no lives were lost. Several were badly bruised.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Recent Assassinations.

ATLANTA, June 10.—Sheriff Norris has effected the arrest of eight persons implicated in the late murders. Robert Toombs defends the prisoners in court.

The right of negroes to hold office in Georgia is before the Supreme Court.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of a Pastor.

LANCASTER, June 10.—The Rev. G. W. V. Gotwald, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, of this city, died here last evening. He had been in ill health for some time.

Bail Forfeited.

NEW YORK, June 10.—William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," has forfeited his bail and fled to parts unknown.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Stocks excited. Gold, 139, Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅜; do. 1864, 117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅜; new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119⅜; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 91⅝; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 185½; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 155; Michigan Central, 130⅛; Michigan Southern, 104⅜; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 105⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅝.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton steady; 600 bales sold at 31¼c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 7500 bbls. Wheat firmer; sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·43½, and white Michigan at $1·77. Corn firmer but quiet; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@93c. via canal, and 92@95c. via railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 12,000 bushels Western at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet, and quotations are nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull, and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Cotton very firm at 31c. Flour active. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn higher; prime white, 95@96c.; yellow, 90c. Oats, 73c. Rye nominal. Mess Pork, $32@32·25. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¾@17¾c.; clear rib sides, 15¾@15¾c.; shoulders, 14¾c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 19½. Whisky—small lots sell slowly at 99c.@ $1.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Accident to the Train on which President Grant was Coming North—Latest Particulars.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The 9 o'clock express train from Washington last night, on board of which was President Grant, his wife and family, and others of his relatives and attendants, ran over a cow near the Annapolis Junction and was thrown off the track. There were exaggerated rumors here this morning that thirty or forty persons were injured, some badly; and that one man had his eye knocked out, but that nobody was killed.

Later advices report a few injured, but do not say how many. General Grant and suite were in the hindmost car, and escaped injury. The train was detained over an hour, but finally got righted and passed through Baltimore for the North late at night. It is still difficult to obtain particulars.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	184½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Pacific Mail Steam.	83⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	84½
Chi. and N. W. com.	86⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	62
Chi. and N. W. pref.	98	Gold	139¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¾	Market panicky.	

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92⅝. United States Five-twenties quiet at 80½; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94.

PARIS, June 10.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—A. M.—Cotton is firmer; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales. Corn, 27s. 9d. for new, and 28s. 9d. for old. Peas, 36s. 6d.@37s.

LONDON, June 10—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 18. 6¾d.; Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, June 10.—Cotton unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 10—P. M.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount ½ of 1 per cent., and the rate is now 4 per cent. Consols for money 92⅝, and for account 92⅝. Railways easier; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—P. M.—Provisions quiet. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, June 10—P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d.

HAVRE, June 10.—Cotton easier; afloat 139½f.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection—The Patriots Recognized by Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Peru.

By steamer, which arrived at New York from South America yesterday, we have some important intelligence. Three of the South American republics have publicly expressed their sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and have also accorded them belligerent rights. The following extracts from correspondence are interesting in this connection:—

Recognition by Chili.

A Valparaiso letter, dated May 9, says:—

In reply to the demand, the other day, of Senor Lastarria as to what line of conduct the Government intended to pursue in the present state of affairs in Cuba, and if anything had been done in favor of the struggling patriots, the Minister stated that the Government had not recognized the independence of Cuba, because it was not yet an accomplished fact; that to acknowledge the independence of a people was neither more nor less than to affirm the existence of a fact, and that to forestall events by a premature declaration was to run the risk of taking a false step. But as the cause which the Cubans were upholding was the same for which the Southern Republics had fought, the Government had lost no time in recognizing them as belligerents.

The recognition was made in a note addressed by the Minister of Foreign Relations to General Cespedes, in the beginning of April.

Two bills were introduced in aid of Cuba, the following by Senor Matta, which was rejected by a vote of 29 nays against 23 yeas:—*Whereas*, The cause of the Spanish West Indies is the cause of Chili and of America, who but lately invoked their rights and interests, inciting their inhabitants to rise against the Spanish Government, the Chamber of Deputies believes that Chili ought to do all in her power to assist the revolutionists, and to insure the success of their present attempt at emancipation.

Senor Makenna's bill runs as follows, and was passed by a vote of 51 yeas and 1 nay:—The Chamber of Deputies desires that as soon as the military events that are now transpiring in the Island of Cuba shall have placed her territory in the state of independence required by the prescriptions of international law, the Government of Chili shall at once recognize the independence of that people under the republican form which its Provisional Government has assumed.

Recognition by Buenos Ayres.

In South American dates brought to Panama on the 29th, it is reported on good authority that the Republic of Buenos Ayres has recognized the Cuban patriots as belligerents. The Buenos Ayres *Standard* of the 11th of April, received yesterday, in its summary for readers abroad, says:—

The independence of Cuba has become a question in the River Platte press. All the principal newspapers take part with the Cubans in their struggle, and urge upon the National Government the policy of recognizing the independence of the island, and the revolutionary forces as belligerents.

Recognition by Peru.

Jose Balta, President of the Republic of Peru, on the 13th of May promulgated the following decree:—

Jose Balta, Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru, considering that the insurrection in Cuba against the Government of Spain has for its object the independence of the island, and that the political connection between the two parties is severed, and that the two parties are waging war for an important political end, it should be considered and treated by other nations in accordance with the principles of international law. Considering that the people and Government of Peru sympathize with the noble cause proclaimed by the Cubans; considering that the Captain-General of the liberating army of Cuba has asked the recognition as belligerents of the political party whom he commands, and considering that, without prejudice to the sympathy that Peru may manifest, and the interest that the cause of the Cubans may inspire, she ought, before anything else, to recognize the political condition of the insurgents, as not to consider them as subjects of a government that is in a state of war with Peru, I therefore decree:—First. That the Government of Peru recognizes as belligerents the political party that are struggling for the independence of Cuba. Second. The citizens, vessels, and all other property in the service of the cause of independence will be respected as that of friends of Peru. Third. The Minister of Foreign Relations is intrusted with the execution of this decree, and will cause it to be published and promulgated.

JOSE BALTA, President.

F. A. BARRANECHEA, Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Horrible Spanish Atrocities.

Says Havana correspondence just received:—

From time to time, we who are not accustomed to hear of scenes of barbarism and Spanish inquisition are startled by reading some account of an outrage more than inhuman committed by the factions in the field. There must be some truth in these statements, although they do come from partisan sources. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. I can hardly believe that the following account is true, and yet it is published by every journal, and under the authority of the National Committee of Matanzas, who vouch for its truth. The Cubans say it is a base lie, and I sincerely hope that it is. The following is a correct translation of the original as published:—

"Some soldiers of the Regiment of Tarragona, numbering twenty, were surprised by the revolutionists of the Pole, Villanul, Machado, and others, numbering 2000, who surrounded the small detachment at the Coma de Cruz, five leagues from Villa Clara, and demanded their surrender. Captain Mayano, their commander, made a speech to his soldiers and threw himself on the enemy, who raised a shower of balls upon them, killing the captain and a few of his band immediately. Five men, with a lieutenant remained alive, who, seeing all resistance useless, hoisted a white flag; a party of insurgents then came towards them and immediately killed them with machetes, opening the bodies of some, placing a cracker inside, and then putting a spoon in their hands. The Lieutenant tried to excite their compassion by telling them that he was a Cuban. These particulars are obtained from two soldiers who feigned death, and who reached Villa Clara, where one of them died."

After all these particulars, and all the appearances of veracity this article contains, your correspondent still asserts that the whole is either greatly exaggerated or else untrue.

THE LAIRDS.

An Argument Against the Builders of the Alabama from an Unexpected English Source.

The London *Times*, after having resolutely defended the good faith of the British Government in its course towards the United States during the late war, is willing to concede that the Messrs. Laird were morally guilty of the acts for which we hold the English nation responsible. The recent diplomatic collision has struck out such sparks of truth as are contained in the following:—

It will not escape the notice of the public that though the builders of the Alabama confined themselves prudently to the terms of their contract, although they sold and delivered simply an empty ship, and kept themselves aloof from all the proceedings which ultimately turned her into a man-of-war, they did, nevertheless, know they were building a ship for the Confederate Navy, and that they had delivered her into the hands of those who would complete her for its service. It is likewise admitted that, though Mr. Laird, the member for Birkenhead, was not actually at that time a partner in the firm, he also knew of the building of the Alabama, and of the purposes for which she was built.

It is claimed that the absence of any law providing for such a state of facts exonerates her Majesty's ministers from all blame. They were perfectly willing to execute any statutes relating to the matter, but finding none to meet these precise circumstances, were necessarily obliged to allow the Messrs. Laird a free course. The *Times* says further:—

We cannot but see, as constituting a kind of case against ourselves, that, notwithstanding all Messrs. Lairds' disclaimers, nobody doubted the real destination of the vessel they were building. That she was designed for a vessel of war was never so much as disguised; that she was intended for the service of the Confederates was universally understood. Official inspectors and private spies were watching her, and were enabled to watch her day after day. It does little good to prove the publicity of all these proceedings, for in fact there was no need of secrecy. So long as the vessel was neither armed nor equipped she did not come under the cognizance of the law, but everybody did suspect her, and the suspicions were certainly well founded.

PAINFUL RUMOR.

Reported Loss of the Ocean Steamship City of Paris—Latest News Regarding Her.

Says the New York *Times* of this morning:—

A report was current last evening to the effect that the steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, which sailed on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool and Queenstown, had foundered at sea, and that the passengers and crew had been lost. She carried 170 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

As most of the passengers on board the vessel were residents of this city, great anxiety was naturally manifested to learn the truth of the rumor in relation to the loss of the steamer.

Inquiries were made at the office of the Inman Steamship Line, when the Superintendent, Mr. Nicholson, said there was no truth whatever in the reports in regard to the destruction of the vessel.

Inquiries elsewhere failed to indicate even the origin of the report, which, had it reached here by any vessel arrived since Saturday, would surely have had an endorser.

It is said that the steamship Germania, which arrived at this port this morning, had spoken the City of Paris, and that the vessel was in good condition and all were well on board.

Among the passengers by the City of Paris were Judge Connolly and daughter, General C. C. Andrews and wife, Jay S. Howard, Consul to Leghorn, wife, and child, General Chetlain, Consul to Brussels, wife, and daughter, Miss Lisa Weber and Miss Lizzie Kelsey, late of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe, Charles A. Perkins, Consul to Barcelona, and Charles A. Brunscomb, Consul to Manchester.

THE SANTA FE DEPOSITARY.—Hon. James L. Collins, United States Designated Depositary at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was shot through the heart on the night of the 5th of June, and the Depositary robbed of $100,000. Hon. James L. Collins was a man of marked personal bravery, and passed through the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion with the commendation of all who knew him. He was of marked assistance to Colonel Doniphan, who reached General Taylor after the battle of Buena Vista with his Missouri volunteers. The frontier experience of Colonel Collins was of great utility to the Indian service—for he was superintendent of Indian Affairs when that office was separated from the Executive of the Territory of New Mexico in 1856. He was designated Depositary, June, 1866.—*Cincinnati Times, June 7.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

Jacob Smith was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, which he committed while under the influence of liquor. Sentenced to County Prison for 60 days, and ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

James O'Brien was convicted of a charge of entering a store with intent to steal. He was caught upon the skylight of one of those little one-story shops on the east side of Eighth street, near Sansom, having already broken a hole through the glass. He had his boots off, in order to avoid noise. Notwithstanding an eloquent speech from the prisoner, he was convinced of his felonious intent. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

William Clark and Christopher Wilson, colored, were convicted of a charge of riot. It was testified that they undertook to interfere with an officer who had made an arrest at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and leading a large crowd, followed them with threats of violence. The prisoners denied their participation in the disturbance, but produced no proof in support of their protestation. Sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

Robert Skelton and James Hollingsworth were charged with the larceny of a watch belonging to R. P. Hunt. The gentleman testified that on the 4th of May Hollingsworth met him in the street, and persuaded him to treat to the drinks, and while they were standing in a bar-room he snatched his watch and ran away with it. Skelton was present when the watch was stolen, but did not appear to be associated with Hollingsworth, or to take any part in the theft. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Hollingsworth and not guilty as to Skelton. The former was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

John Wagner was convicted of the larceny of a coat, which he was seen to take from a carpenter's shop. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

James Kesia pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of money from Smith's Island. Convicted, and sentenced to County Prison for fourteen months.

Patrick Dunn pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of fifty dollars' worth of rope from a barque, and was sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

Thomas Murray pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a satchel, and was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Revenue cases were tried to-day.

The United States vs. Fifty barrels of whisky, claimed by Samuel McMullen. An information of forfeiture for an alleged attempt to evade the payment of tax in fraudulently branding raw spirits, but the Government failed to make out their case, and therefore a verdict was rendered for the claimant.

The United States vs. Spirits, etc., claimed by Edward McCabe. This was an information of the forfeiture of property valued at $830, upon the ground of fraud. It was alleged that the claimant was the proprietor of a rectifying establishment at No. 417 Dilwyn street, and that he permitted to be stored there fraudulently marked whisky, and for this reason the seizure was made. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 10, 1869.

There is a more firm feeling among the money lenders to-day than for some time past, and though the supply of currency is in advance of the demand, the rates show a tendency upwards. The activity of the stock market and the inflated values of stocks have tended to equalize the supply and demand and at the same time to stimulate loans through fears of approaching stringency. At present our market is amply supplied with currency to meet all wants, either on speculative or business account, but if money should become scarce in New York, it can hardly fail to reach us. This fear is no doubt unreasonable in extent, but it is sufficiently founded on fact to make business men look ahead and provide for emergencies. A very good sign is to be found in the fact that lenders freely advance on three months' paper at current rates. Call loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent. and prime commercial paper at 6@8 per cent. discount. United States securities are again dull and weak. Gold opened feebly at 138⅛, a consequence of a rumored decline in the Bank of England rate, but it subsequently rose to 139¼ at 12 M.

The Stock market was active, but prices were unsettled, with a decidedly downward tendency for most speculative shares. In State and City loans no change to notice. Lehigh Gold Loan was offered at 83¾.

Reading Railroad was active but lower, selling at 48⅛@48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57⅛; Minehill Railroad at 55¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 32⅛.

Canal stocks were quiet but firm; sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36½; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares the sales were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading RR	48⅛		

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N. ex. p. lots	100⅛	100 sh Read R.	b30. 48⅛
$500 do. d bill	100½	50 do	s5. 48⅜
$1000 Pa Cp 6s	93⅜	100 do	c. 48⅜
$2000 Leh V new bs,	93⅝	100 do	2d. 48⅜
$3000 St Louis G L	105	100 do	c. 48⅝
$1000 Leh gold L	98⅜	100 do	b30. 48⅝
$1500 do	b5. 98⅜	300 do	s. c. 48⅝
25 sh C & Am R.	128	100 do	rg&i. 48⅝
8 do	128	400 do	s. 48⅝
45 sh Penna. & lls.	56¾	100 do	48⅝
38 do	rec. ls. 56¾	200 do	b30. 48⅝
29 do	c. 57⅛	300 do	s10 wn. 48⅝
50 do	b5. 57⅛	500 do	Mon. 48⅝
100 do	b30c 57⅛	100 do	48⅝
88 do	rec. ls. 56¾	100 do	c. 48⅝
5 sh Minehill R.	55½	500 do	s. b10. 48⅝
10 sh Leh Val R.	56¾	300 do	b10. 48⅝
25 do	s5. 56¾	400 do	s. b30. 48⅝
100 sh Phil & E R. b5	32⅜	700 do	s. b10. 48⅝
100 sh Leh N St. s60.	36⅜	400 do	s. b30. 48⅝
100 sh Read.	s10 wn. 48⅜		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121½@121¾; 5-20's of 1862, 122½@122¾; do., 1864, 117@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118¼@118⅝; do., July, 1865, 119⅜@119¾; do., 1867, 119¾@119⅝; do., 1868, 119¼@119⅝; 10-40s, 108⅞@109⅛. Pacifics, 106½@107. Gold, 139¼.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121¾; do. 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 118¼@118⅝; do. 1865, new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, new, 119⅜@119¾; do. 1868, 119¾@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106½@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE PUBLIC FEELING ABOUT THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Times.

There were somewhere between 150 and 200 people present in the great hall of the Cooper Institute on Monday night to hear the lecture on "England and the Alabama" (*i. e.*, the Alabama claims) by Mr. Justin McCarthy, editor of the London *Star*.

It seems rather remarkable that there should only have been sent a mere shadow of an audience to listen to the views of an able Englishman on this great question.

Certainly the lecturer was a man well worth listening to on any subject; and one might have thought that on this subject especially the public would be eager to hear him. As a prominent London editor, who boldly, and firmly, and strongly upheld the Union cause during the great Rebellion—as a free and forcible public speaker—as a man whose views on this particular question were known to be as decidedly favorable to the American side as they are opposed to what may be called the *Pall-Mall* side—it might have been supposed that public interest and feeling would have secured him a large audience on the occasion of his Alabama lecture.

Yet, a mere handful of people took the trouble to go and listen to it.

Everything was done to secure the success of his lecture and the gathering of a large assemblage. Advertisements were inserted in all the papers; notices of the occasion were given in all their columns; and eulogies of the ability of the orator, with hints of the novelty of his views, as well as their agreeableness, appeared in almost every journal of the city. Large posters were stuck up in the streets, announcing the man, the subject, and the place, as well as the charitable object. Small handbills, of like import, were passed around, and little cards were circulated giving all the particulars. In fact, every means were adopted to secure publicity and attract interest—except, perhaps, the ringing of "Hoffman's bell," the firing of skyrockets, the playing of a brass band, and the hiring of a corps of those cadaverous caricatures of humanity who promenade Broadway with advertisements painted on their coats and hats. Even the expedient of giving the "proceeds" that might accrue from the small admittance fee to a noble charity was adopted.

And yet, to such a small degree was public interest aroused, that there was only collected a little knot of people in the great hall which, one might have supposed, would be densely crowded.

The night, too, was auspicious. The heavens were clear, the air was mild and gentle, the streets were dry. The place was in the centre of the city, and everybody knew the location of Cooper Institute, and how easy it was to get there. There were no other popular attractions. Nobody else lectured that night, and in none of the theatres was to be seen the moral drama or any other drama that had any relation to that part of humanity which exists above the legs.

Now, was it because people did not care enough about the Alabama question that they could not be attracted by all these attractions, and all these favorable circumstances, to hear about it?

One would hardly be led to think so by reading the newspapers. They work it up every day, in long metre and short. Many of them are constantly in the most terrible state of excitement about it. They threaten war and vengeance over it. They would raise millions of men and expend billions of money for it. The "eyes of Delaware" are said to be fixed on it. The "Michigan volunteers," sixty thousand strong, are reported to be so mad that they can hardly help invading Canada when they think about it—or rather when Senator Chandler, with his two negro flunkeys in their lavender coats with white buttons, on which appears a stag supporting the letter C in red enamel with gold edge, thinks about it. The Southerners are alleged to be ready to join hands, or rather hearts, with the Northerners, in one fraternal burst of rage over it, and the negro will lead the white man to bloody fields to show that the cause is one which links us all in a common vengeance. One might think that even the "sleepless nights" which Judge Cardozo spent in thinking of Mrs. Pearsall and Miss O'Connor were periods of blissful repose compared to the inflamed and maddened hours spent by the loyal subjects of Hail Columbia in contemplating the Alabama question.

We fear it must be confessed, after all, that the greater part of the excitement and wrath over England and the Alabama is in the excitable newspapers. The froth which they work up is on the surface, and does not agitate the deep sea of American feeling. No doubt everybody would like to have the matter settled, and properly settled. But the country is in no such uproar or frenzy about it as an outsider would suppose who had no means of judging of public sentiment except the red-hot editorials of our contemporaries.

THE NEGRO ELECTION RIOTS IN WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. World.

The negro-suffrage experiment is beginning to bring forth its natural fruits in scenes of riot and bloodshed. That disturbances similar to those in Washington have not yet taken place throughout the Southern States, is doubtless owing to the fact that all the elections yet held in those States under the negro-suffrage *regime* have been under the overawing and repressive superintendence of the Federal army. In the seven States which ratified negro constitutions, the officers were chosen at the same time that the constitutions were voted on, and while the States were still under martial law. Had Washington been under martial law on Monday, with an armed Federal force present to preserve order and repress outbreaks, the election riots would not have occurred. The natural working of the negro-suffrage experiment can be judged of only by its operation in places where the terror of military authority does not hold the negroes in check. The District of Columbia is as yet the only place to which this description will apply. As like causes, in like circumstances, produce like effects, we may expect similar disorders throughout the Southern States as soon as elections are free.

There is no pretense, in any quarter, that the Washington election riots were provoked by aggressions or insults offered to the negroes by white men. There was no attempt by white men to prevent any negro from voting, or to interfere, in any way, with the freest exercise of the rights conferred on the negroes by law. The riots were begun by the negroes; they were the fruits of the domineering insolence of black radicals, who attempted to murder other negroes. Until the disturbances became dangerous and alarming, white men did not appear on the scene; and then not to participate in the riot, but to subdue it by the lawful exercise of authority as members of the police. White men may have instigated these riots; but, if so, they did it as friends and fellow-partisans of the negroes, setting them on in the interest of the Republican party. The object of the riot was to frighten and coerce the whole negro population of the city into voting the radical ticket.

The system of terrorism and coercion which has been begun in Washington will probably be extended through the Southern cities. The suffrage was conferred on the negroes from sheer partisan motives; the object was not to protect them, but to benefit the Republican party. It was foreseen that without universal negro suffrage every Southern State would be almost unanimously Democratic, and that as soon as the two political parties should become tolerably equal in the North, the power of the Republican party would be extinguished forever. It was assumed by the Republicans that they would always be able to control the negro vote and wield it as a solid mass. If this expectation should be disappointed, if the negro vote should be divided and a considerable portion of it be given to the Democrats, the Republicans would lose all the expected fruits of their conspiracy against the rights of the States. To prevent their conspiracy from recoiling against its authors, unscrupulous politicians, like Forney, have set the negroes on to regard every negro who does not vote the Republican ticket as a traitor to his race, whom they may hang or shoot with as little compunction as they would a mad dog. The Washington negroes have been educated by their white radical patrons to tolerate no negro voting except on their side; and the bloodthirsty vengeance with which they sought, on Monday, to take the life of colored men who intended to vote the other ticket, shows what kind of influences have been at work in moulding their feelings. The future ascendancy of the Republican party is staked on its ability to keep the negro phalanx unbroken; and when they can no longer control it by the Freedmen's Bureau and the army, their last desperate resource consists in inspiring the boldest and most unscrupulous of the negroes with a feeling of bloody intolerance, which will make it unsafe for any negro to act with the Democratic party.

In Washington, which is the focus of Republican intrigues, where a Republican Congress and a Republican administration are so overshadowing and powerful, they have succeeded in imbuing a majority of the negroes with a spirit of brutal domineering and murderous intolerance which thirsts for the blood of every black man who refuses to vote in accordance with Republican dictation. But in the greater part of the South, the negroes will be less exposed to Republican influence than they are in Washington. If, even in Washington, they can be kept in the Republican traces only by threats of violence and attempts on their lives, it is probable that large numbers of negroes in Democratic neighborhoods will incline to act with the Democratic party. In the cities and large towns, where the Republicans can get access to them, the negroes will be inspired with the same diabolical feelings which broke out in bloody riots at the Federal capital; but throughout the rural portions of the South black men will be able to vote as they please without exposing themselves to instant death at the hands of infuriated radical negroes; and large numbers of them will be found acting with the Democratic party. After the Republicans have conferred universal suffrage on the negroes for a partisan object, Democrats will vindicate their right to use the elective franchise in the spirit of freemen, in defiance of the dictation of negro mobs instigated and set on by reckless radical politicians.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

"The Republican party has one more chance," declares the Harrisburg *State Guard* in view of the next Pennsylvania election. Now, the *State Guard* is a Republican journal of unquestioned orthodoxy; the name of Governor Geary is inscribed on its banner for re-election; and it is zealous, in season and out of season, in its endeavors to promote the party's prosperity. When it asserts, therefore that the party in its State has but "one more chance," we must assume that clouds darken the horizon of which outsiders have as yet little knowledge. Vagueness is mixed with emphasis in the warning:—

"We have been watching the course of public sentiment on the subject of rewarding the soldier, for some time, and we are now convinced that unless the Republican party adopts a new rule, and adheres to an old pledge, in this connection, there will be serious trouble at the coming election."

What is the "old pledge" which has been broken?—what the "new rule" "which must be adopted?" "Recognize the claims of private soldiers for the highest honors in the gift of the Republican party"—is the answer of the *State Guard*. This must be done, we are told, or there will be embarrassment—perhaps defeat. It is admitted that soldiers generally have been rewarded with the prizes of which a victorious party is the distributor, but the complaint is that while soldiers of rank have been selected, the private soldier has been neglected. The Harrisburg journalist insists that this procedure must be reversed, or the Republicans will throw away the "one more chance" before them.

The wisdom of the proposition is not apparent. The business of the nominating convention is to select the best men—the men combining capacity for public service with the popularity which commands votes. Assuming that in their general qualifications two candidates for nomination are equal, it may be a duty to give the preference to one who has earned a creditable record as a soldier over a civilian. To this extent the claim urged in behalf of soldiers is reasonable and just. But the grade of the soldier has nothing to do with the question. The element of fitness enters into and controls it. And while it would be absurd to contend that a retired brigadier-general of doubtful competency should be nominated at the expense of a civilian of admitted ability and unsullied character, it would be equally absurd to plead that a private soldier should be chosen over the brigadier-general simply because he never rose above the ranks. Whether the candidate is only a private soldier or a soldier of rank, is an altogether irrelevant inquiry. By nominating either, military service is recognized, and that is all which the friends of the soldier can properly ask. As between the private and the officer the only points to be determined are those of character, ability, and availability; and these points no party can afford to disregard.

The pledge of the Republican party to the soldiers of the Union does not imply their exclusive elevation to positions of honor and emolument. When other conditions are equal, the soldier is entitled to the first choice. And in appointments to office the rule has been extensively adhered to. So far as we can judge, soldiers have fair play in the custom houses, post offices, and other branches of official labor; and of the rewards distributed at Washington, great and small, they certainly have their share.

Whether the Republicans of Pennsylvania have systematically neglected the soldiers, we have not the means of determining. If they have, the warning of the *State Guard* is proper enough. If otherwise, the attempt to separate soldiers from citizens, and to make the name of the one superior to the merits of the other, indicates local desperation. The "one more chance" is a saying possessed of significance.

It is a saying, however, which other Pennsylvania oracles interpret differently. The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* reports:—

"Leading radical politicians in Pennsylvania write here that unless our differences with England are made a party issue, the contest will be close between the two parties."

If this view be acquiesced in, soldiers may be at a premium in another capacity than as candidates for office. But what estimate shall be placed upon the party management which has reduced Republicanism in Pennsylvania to the strait indicated by these demands?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AS A PARTY QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The active managers of the Republican party, it is said, have resolved upon the agitation of the Alabama claims on the ultimatum suggested in Senator Sumner's speech as the leading issue in the approaching fall elections. All the old issues of the last eight years having been settled or used up, it is contended that unless the Republicans can bring forward some new proposition appealing powerfully to the popular sentiment of the country, the party will fall to pieces. Hence this project of bringing the Alabama claims into the foreground. The idea is not a bad one as a party movement. Since the American war of independence every political agitation of hostility to England has been a winning card with the American people. Jefferson and the old Republican party came into power in 1800 as the anti-English party against the Federalists as the anti-French party. The Republican party, thus coming into the possession of the Government, was so greatly strengthened by the war of 1812 against England that the Federal or British party became at once a powerless minority, and from that time getting weaker and weaker till 1820, it wholly disappeared in the second election of Monroe.

In 1824, the Federalists being merged with the Republicans, a new organization of parties was initiated in the Presidential scrub race of that year between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay. This election was thrown into the House, where it resulted in the choice of Adams, as was charged, by "a bargain and sale" between Adams and Clay. Upon this cry Jackson was brought out again in 1828, and upon his victory of New Orleans over the British, against Adams as the so-called British party candidate, Old Hickory was triumphantly elected. It was the strong popular feeling of the country of hostility to England, intensified by the capture of Washington and the burning of the national Capitol in 1814, that gave to Jackson his great popularity; and thus the Jacksonian Democratic party came into power. Nor could this party be ousted until, in 1840, the Whigs took up General Harrison as their candidate, a man who had also gained his victory over the British in the war of 1812. Thus the great gun of the Democracy as the anti-British party was spiked, and they suffered a smashing defeat.

But in 1844, on the cry of "Texas and Oregon—fifty-four forty or fight," (a war with England)—the Democratic party came in again; and in 1848 they were again beaten, this time by General Taylor, not only as the hero of Buena Vista, but as a hero of the war of 1812 against England. From Taylor down to the election of Lincoln the slavery question swallowed up all other questions in our political contests; but even upon the slavery question the Democrats used to some purpose the cry that the abolitionists were but the tools of England; bought by British gold, to assist in her grand design of breaking up the Union on the slavery agitation. This, because it was substantially true, was always a strong card for the Democrats.

From the outbreak of our Southern Rebellion down to this day, it has been the good fortune of the Republicans to stand as the Union war party against the South, against the Northern Democratic party, and against England. The Republicans thus hold the inside track on these Alabama claims, and in agitating the settlement involved in Senator Sumner's exposition they have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. As Jackson upon his glorious slaughter of the British redcoats at New Orleans secured the Irish vote of this country to the Democratic party, so, now, a Republican party movement promising a difficulty to England, which will be Ireland's opportunity, may win the Irish vote and leave the forlorn Democracy hard aground.

OF DISJOINTED THINKING AND THINKERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Dr. James Rush, who died the other day in Philadelphia, left (as we have already noticed) a large sum for the foundation of a library, at the same time recommending to the managers that they should not give much space on the shelves "to those teachers of disjointed thinking, the newspapers." This seems to us to be an unnecessary sneer, which we, who sincerely admire the liberality of Dr. Rush, and appreciate to the full his own previous large contributions to sound knowledge, cannot regard without regret. We believe that the learned gentleman was an isolated student, of fastidious tastes, spending his life in his library, and taking but small interest in the affairs of society. Of course, newspapers, whose business it is to chronicle such affairs, could have but little interest for him, and it is possible that he may have mistaken their vocation and under-estimated their value. Any keeper of a library would have told him that the files of newspapers are among the volumes which are most constantly consulted, and for a very good reason. They are history in the rough. They may not be always accurate, even with the best intentions; but, on the other hand, they correct one another, and balance each other's prejudices. It is safe to say that without the aid of newspapers the history of the French Revolution, and of our own Rebellion, could not have been written. In addition to the facts which they preserve, they are also invaluable as indicating the various currents of public opinion, and the relations of contemporary parties. Where, in default of such sources, the future historian is to find materials for his work, we should be at a loss even to conjecture.

The jibe of Dr. Rush at "the disjointed thinking" of the newspapers, we are quite ready to pardon. It is probable, if there had been no newspapers, that he would never have thought of bequeathing his money to a library at all; for newspapers have done much to make great and free libraries a public want. The "thinking" of newspapers, we suppose, is much like the thinking of the world in general, which seldom determines its course, in moments of emergency, by the pedantic processes of logic; but which relies (as it can afford to do) pretty much upon its intuitions. The cautious conservatives who would govern by the rule of three exercise, no doubt, at times, a wholesome restraining influence upon society; but the mass of men, especially in a republic, must expect to make many mistakes, and must be always ready to profit by them. The best public policy is not invariably that which admits of the most rigorous demonstration; and it seems to us better to contend against injustice by erroneous methods, groping gradually towards those which are truer and better, than to suffer wrong to continue and control without a protest, however feeble. The "thinking" of newspapers, even if "disjointed," is certainly better, in periods of public peril, than no thought at all. It may be various, loose, and even contradictory; but at any rate it is not timid and dishonorable acquiescence.

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

From the N. Y. World.

At the trial the other day of a "breach of promise" suit in Chicago, the defendant appeared in court "with the butt-end of a revolver sticking out of his vest pocket." This is mentioned by the local press merely as a detail of costume, like the color of the man's cravat or the cut of his coat. No attention seems to have been paid to the circumstance by any of the officers of the court, and an enlightened foreigner, making up his notes from the daily journals for an "exhaustive work" on American institutions, might fairly enough set down the wearing of revolvers in court by the parties to a suit as a curious but characteristic feature of American, or at least of Western life. We cannot help thinking, however, that the phenomenon should be otherwise interpreted. A number of recent cases in the criminal jurisprudence of this happy land seem to have established it as a fixed principle of American social law that any woman to whom any man ever was engaged to be married, or who thinks that any man ever was engaged to be married to her, may with impunity, yea, and with applause, shoot down and put to death the said man, if, either through contempt or through ignorance of his engagement so to be married, he shall fail to fulfil the same. The law was thus defined by the jury, for example, in the famous case of Miss Harris, who came all the way from the setting sun to murder a Treasury clerk in Washington, because he had failed to appreciate and return her passion for him. Miss Harris was pronounced a much injured but noble-spirited girl. The jury acquitted her with tears in their eyes; and her lawyer, albeit himself a married man, was so carried away with joy at her triumph that he fell upon her neck and kissed her in the open court.

Of course, the promulgation of this short and simple code may very well have weakened the hold of the ancient law upon the female mind. No doubt, when the defendant with the revolver went into court in Chicago, he went thither penetrated with a profound uncertainty as to whether he should ever get out of the court again alive. Nothing, he must have felt, would be more natural than for the plaintiff, if she should see her witnesses failing her or her lawyer making a mess of their testimony, or, in short, anything of an unpromising aspect going on, suddenly to elect to transfer her suit from the jury-box to the cartridge-box.

Possibly, she might do this out of a mere feminine vexation with the prosiness of the proceedings, or out of a sudden loss of faith in the shape of the judge's nose, or peradventure (if one may use such a phrase of a lady) out of that strange modern disorder known as "pure cussedness." Whatever her motive, her act would of course be admired, and the defendant left dead without a remedy. It is quite probable, therefore, that the Chicago court, taking all these things into consideration, may have winked at the defendant's revolver. If this be so, we think the Chicago court deserves commendation rather than censure. It is but fair that a poor creature, even if he be a man, should be allowed at least one chance for his life. 'Tis an ill rule that works but one way; and, if the ballot is to be without sex, let the bullet be so too.

SECRET HISTORY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Queen Isabella, during the early part of our late war, was tempted to recognize the nationality of the South, but was prevented by fear that if once established the South would take pains to annex Cuba. We were assured by one highly connected with the Bourbon administration of Spain, that this was the overruling fear of the Queen in her final resolve not to enter into open hostilities to the United States. She lived, we have heard, to regret what she esteemed her error. Isabella was a woman of more shrewdness as a politician than either her face or her fame would suggest; and notwithstanding her spiteful regret that she did not recognize the Confederacy, and make Cuba a base of supplies equally for Maximilian and Jefferson Davis, there are probably some of her countrymen who think she did well by forbearing.

Another version of the story of contemplated war upon the North by Spain has come to us from a not undistinguished source in Madrid. It is told us that Isabella, under teaching of the French interest at that capital, was about to order her fleet in Cuba to open fire upon any of our vessels which took prizes within six miles of her boundaries. This order would have been an overstrained effort at war, contrary to the international code; but it was the design of the Emperor of the French to create a diversion in favor of his Mexican experiment, and Isabella was to reap the benefits of alliance. If we are rightly informed, our friends in the Spanish capital were keenly active, and the misstep of the Queen was prevented. Those who were mainly instrumental in effecting this result were persons in familiar relations with Isabella, and eminent in the current history of Spain. Their action was as prompt, we are told, as the danger to ourselves was imminent; and we presume this assurance is give us, not in order to arouse a prejudice in their favor with a view to such conspicuous relations as they may assume in the future toward ourselves, but from a sense of justice to those to whom we owe at least an acknowledgment for having acted honorably and sagaciously. Though every policy of wrong-doing is necessarily fatal, and especially so in the case of a subsidiary nation, we cannot be blind to the formidable character of the policy conceived by Napoleon and urged upon Isabella. We know of no other so likely to have secured the object aimed at—the success of the South and of the Mexican Empire. Both Spain and France would have lost inevitably in the end—the one Cuba and the other Mexico—but in the meanwhile the hour hand in the clock of American civilization would have been put back. We have reason, then, to rejoice that the scheme of France to make use of Spain, to her own eventual mishap, and to destroy the power of the North, was frustrated.

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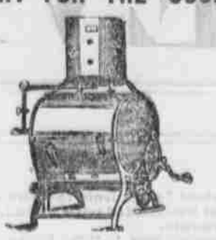

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Among the many guests expected to be present on the occasion of the banquet given in honor of ex-Governor A. G. Curtin on Saturday evening next, are President Grant and his Cabinet, Major-General Meade, of the Army, and Admiral Porter, of the Navy.

Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, the only two living War Governors contemporary with Governor Curtin, will also be present. The Russian Consul-General at New York, Baron Bodisco, ex-Governor William A. Newell, of New Jersey, and the Judges of our city and State courts, have signified their intention of gracing the festival by their presence.

The Hon. Henry Williams will respond to the sentiment of the "Judiciary," and Senator Scott to that of "President of the United States.

—Messrs. W. P. Messick and R. M. Batturs, examiners, held another session yesterday afternoon.

The following persons, who had been attacked by the contestants as unassessed voters, were called and testified that they voted the Democratic ticket in the Fourth division, Twenty-fifth ward, at the October election:—

Patrick Boyle, Jr., No. 1430 Edgement street; Thomas Duffey, No. 1449 East Thompson street; Michael Fleming, No. 1539 Salmon street; Wm. Gallagher, No. 1522 Richmond street; Edward Harkins, No. 1110 Somerset street; Maurice Ahern, No. 1039 Tremont street; Francis McDonough, No. 1423 Salmon street, (also proved the votes of James McDonough, No. 1423 Salmon street, Anthony Tigh, No. 1434 Richmond street, and John McNamee, No. 1543 Thompson street); Bernard McVaigh, No. 1521 Salmon street; Wm. McIntyre, No. 1028 Somerset street; James O'Donnell, No. 1535 Belgrade street; James D. McAran, No. 1415 Salmon street.

Edward Boyle testified—Reside No. 1519 American street; voted the Democratic ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward, at the October election. (Attacked by contestants as Edward Boyles).

—The Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Pennsylvanian made the following report at the session of the Grand Lodge, yesterday, in Scranton:—Number of Lodges, 533, of which 127 were organized during the past year; disbanded or suspended, 85; number of members, about 40,000. The expenditures during the year amounted to $17,838,04, and the receipts to $20,346'37.

—The Reformed Synod adjourned *sine die* last evening, after having elected the various committees, superintendents, and delegates to corresponding bodies.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 139¼.

—The Indians in Arizona are troublesome.

—The alleged Cuban craft, Quaker City, is to be bonded.

—The Boston Metropolitan Police bill has been defeated?

—San Francisco has realized $300,000 from the sale of tide lands.

—$75,212 in treasure arrived at New York from California yesterday.

—At the Episcopal Convention at Pittsburg, yesterday, the "All Saints" Ritualistic Church was refused representation.

—The President will visit the Peace Jubilee —whereat Boston is jubilant.

—Governor Geary was in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President.

—Colonel Manuel Freyer, new Minister from Peru, was introduced to President Grant yesterday.

—Robert Talbot, a well-known merchant of Greenwich, Conn., was run over and killed yesterday.

—The newspaper publishers of Michigan held their third annual convention at Adrian on Tuesday.

—General Halleck was last night presented with a gold badge by the Mexican veterans at San Francisco.

—Major A. B. Thompson (retired) has been appointed Sheriff of Richmond, Va., by General Canby.

—It is rumored that the Central Cuban Junta is negotiating a charter for a swif steamer of seven hundred tons.

—Work will be resumed in the printing division of the United States Treasury Department some time next week.

—General Halleck yesterday left San Francisco for Louisville, Ky., his headquarters as Commander of the Department of the South.

—$500,000 in treasure was shipped from San Francisco yesterday. Only $50,000 worth of the amount is consigned to the Atlantic States.

—The match game between the Philadelphia and St. George Cricket Clubs at Hoboken commenced yesterday and continues to-day.

—A party of thieves on Tuesday night were surprised at work on the safe of the Sandy River National Bank at Farmington. They escaped.

—General Sherman endorses the proposition of the Arizona Legislature to arm the border settlers to co-operate with troops against hostile Indians.

Foreign Affairs.

LEMBERG, June 9.—A ministerial order has been promulgated here authorizing the use of the Polish language in the administration of the internal service of Galicia.

LONDON, June 9.—Advices from Melbourne report that several members have been expelled from the Parliament of Victoria for bribery, and that proceedings against others were pending.

PARIS, June 9.—Marquis de La Vallette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his official reception to-day, thanked the Prussian *Charge d'Affaires* for the favorable tone of the Berlin journals in regard to the elections in France.

PARIS, June 9—Evening.—The Emperor has issued a decree convening the Corps Legislatif on the 28th instant.

BOMBAY, June 9.—Advices from Cabool report all opposition to Shere Ali ended. Shere Ali had introduced many reforms in his government. He had remodelled his army, established a police force, and forbidden citizens from carrying arms.

MADRID, June 9.—General Roda sails for Havana to-morrow, on the steamer San Antonio. He will stop at Porto Rico on the way.

The want of harmony in the present Ministry is becoming more and more apparent, and a change is expected.

VIENNA, June 9.—Cardinal Ranscher, Archbishop of Vienna, has intervened to protect Bishop Linse from the secular power, but the Ministry assert that they are unable to interfere with the course of justice. In consequence of the affair, coldness is manifesting itself in the relation between the Cardinal and the Imperial Government.

LONDON, June 9—Midnight.—The election riots at Nantes were more serious than first supposed. Despatches from Paris to-day represent that troops were called out, and were obliged to use the bayonet in dispersing the mob. Many rioters were wounded and a large number arrested. At last advices order had been restored, and the city was quiet.

A telegram from Paris to-night states that large and tumultuous crowds assembled again in the Montmartre district to-day, and troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

LONDON, June 9.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has counselled the Bishops in the House of Lords to oppose the Irish Church bill.

A banquet was given to-night to deputations from Ireland now in this city, bearing petitions against the Irish Church bill. The Tory Peers and clergymen of the Established Church were present.

It is said that twenty-five Conservative Peers will decline to follow the policy of rejection announced by the majority at their meeting last Saturday, and the defection of others is probable.

The Post Office Department has completed arrangements for the purchase of lines of telegraph in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the bill passed by Parliament last year.

HAVANA, June 9.—The emigration of Cubans from the island has again commenced, and large numbers are leaving.

The Commission of Volunteers met yesterday and adjourned without taking any action.

It is reported that Minister Roberts telegraphed from Washington to the authorities of Havana, warning them of the precarious posiition.

Advices from Trinidad have been received that a revolutionary movement was on foot. The volunteers had attempted to depose the Governor, who resisted, and was killed.

General Lesca, with the Basque volunteers, has gone to Cinco Villas.

The Nuevitas Railroad has again been cut.

The Government has received information that two slave ships are expected here.

HAVANA, June 9.—The fact is now established beyond doubt that the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe have effected a junction with the forces of Quesada. The troops have had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Trinidad. Havana is quiet.

THE INDIANS.

The Last Battle—Contest on the Musselshell River—A Fierce Engagement—Savage Warfare by the Whites.

On the eighth day of May the town of Musselshell was attacked by a party of one hundred and fifty Santee Sioux, armed with guns and revolvers, on foot. The first intimation had of their presence was the firing upon and driving in of a small party who were out bringing in firewood. On the first alarm being given, all sprang for their arms, and, leaving ten men inside the stockade to cover a retreat, if necessary, the remainder of the party, about sixty in number, sallied forth, determined to give the Indians battle on the open ground, after their own fashion. This was at seven o'clock in the morning, and although the settlers were outnumbered more than two to one, and the Indians well armed, they determined to wipe the red devils out or leave their scalps to adorn the wakiups of the "noble" red men. Hostilities first commenced about 200 yards back of the stockade, and extended from thence to the Musselshell river. A small party, led on by a German named Jacob Leader, made a charge upon a "coolie" occupied by about sixty warriors, under command of a half-breed Sioux. Before they had proceeded far, however, the man Leader received a bullet in the head, which killed him instantly, and another man of the party, Greenwood by name, was shot through the shoulders, a terrible wound, which brought him to the ground. Learning a lesson from this, to proceed more cautiously against their foes, parties were immediately despatched to flank the "coolie," which was accomplished. Then, from all sides, the settlers poured in their leaden hail with fearful accuracy and telling effect, killing and wounding the copper-colored devils by the dozen, and soon causing those who could to scatter precipitately and in the utmost confusion into the willows, some jumping into the stream (Musselshell) and endeavoring to escape to the other side, the settlers, meanwhile, giving them their compliments with their Henry and Spencer rifles, shooting them in the water and while they were creeping through the willows. Thus, without intermission, the firing was kept up until after 1 o'clock P. M. By this time the Indians that remained unhurt gave up the fight and left the settlers victors of the battle.

Thirteen dead Indians were picked up where the battle raged the fiercest, but in all, according to the information gleaned from the parties above-named, and others who participated in the fight, over thirty savages were killed and wounded. The engagement is described as one of the most exciting and hotly contested on both sides that has ever occurred on the Missouri river. Some of the same party of woodchoppers who were attacked near Milk river last fall, of which party several were killed and some scalped alive, were engaged in this fight, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, visited a fearful retribution on their former foes. One of their number, who saw the scalp of his partner torn from his head while yet living, retaliated by performing the same operation with the greatest delicacy for one of his red prisoners: "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Since this occurrence no Indians of any tribe have come within sight of the town. A careful watch is constantly kept, however, and should they again attack the settlers, short work will be made with them. The inhabitants declare their ability to defend themselves against a thousand Indians, if they have timely warning. On a long bench at the steamboat landing at Musselshell are now arranged in complete and imposing order the "Trophies of the Battle of Musselshell, on the 8th of May, 1869." First in order were ten skulls, boiled and dressed clean, by the "dissecting surgeon," resident of the place, with various sarcastic inscriptions. Next to the skulls three bottles contain pickled Indian ears, which present quite a "sousy" appearance. Above, suspended on poles, are numerous scalps, war bonnets, coo-sticks, medicine poles, hatchets, knives, bows and arrows, and various other trophies—the whole forming a very curious and horrible museum.—*Montana Post.*

The Ward Conventions.

The following is the result of the ward conventions, which met last evening:—

FIRST WARD.
Common Council—William Calhoun.
Alderman—Jesse S. Bonsall.
School Directors—John M. Carey, Henry M. Lawrence, Robert Bethel.
Constable—Mathias Landin.

SECOND WARD.
Select Council—Oliver P. Gleasner.
Alderman—Joseph C. Tittermary.
Constable—Thomas Hartman.
School Directors—David R. Maxwell, Thomas A. Engel, J. Bernard Appel, Thomas Nesbit.

THIRD WARD.
School Directors—J. Leslie Anderson, Henry Gladding, John H. Scott, Jr.

FOURTH WARD.
School Directors—John W. Beeb, Edward Walker, John C. Allen, Charles F. Mansfield.
Adjourned until Friday.

FIFTH WARD.
Common Council—Edward S. Yard.
Aldermen—Thomas H. Palmer, Thomas Fitzgerald.
School Directors—John W. Donnelly, William Pierce, A. J. Tully, Joseph R. Clawson.

SIXTH WARD.
Common Council—Osborn Conrad.
Aldermen—Henry Young, Isaac O'Hara.
School Directors—Thomas Leeds, William A. Hunter, Charles Ridgway.
Constable—Job R. Startt, Henry Smith, Jr.

SEVENTH WARD.
Common Council—John Bardsley.
Alderman—George Patchel.
Constables—William Whitesides, William Robinson, Isaac Barr.
School Directors—James N. Stone, Henry McCormick, Samuel Cliff.

EIGHTH WARD.
Select Council—Alexander L. Hodgdon.
Common Council—John C. Martin.
School Directors—John N. Atwood, Samuel Bell, John F. Gayley, M. D., J. W. Woolston, George R. Sinn.
Aldermen—Captain Robert R. Smith, Captain John Nichols.
Constables—George C. McIntyre, Walter Hinman.

NINTH WARD.
Select Council—John Fareira.
Common Council—George L. Buzby.
Constable—W. Walton.
School Directors—Joseph Freeborn, S. B. W. Mitchell, John Bosler, John D. Lewis.

TENTH WARD.
Common Council—William B. Harman.
Constables—John G. Hollock, Sr., George W. Taylor.
School Directors—F. Garrigues, William H. Parker, Gavin H. Woodward.

ELEVENTH WARD.
Select Council—Major James F. Brady.
Common Council—Nathan Barrett.
Alderman—Jacob A. Stern.
Constable—William Furman.
School Directors—James R. Taylor, A. F. Webster, William H. Ackley.

TWELFTH WARD.
School Directors—Thomas Grace, T. B. Scarborough, William Brinton.
Constable—William Myers.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Select Council—John L. Shoemaker.
Common Council—Abraham Kline.
Alderman—A. Atwood Grace.
School Directors—James W. Sayre, D. K. Reiff, W. C. Boyer.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Common Council—Henry Oram.
Alderman—Andrew Boswell.
Constable—Henry Jones.
School Directors—Robert Downing, Dr. J. McNicholl, General H. G. Sickels, David Creamer, Jr.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Select Council—Dr. W. W. Burnell.
Common Council—Colonel John F. Glenn.
Constable—Joseph Callahan.
A portion of the Convention here withdrew, and the bolters will make a nomination during the week.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Common Council—James Logan.
Alderman—A. H. Shoemaker.
School Directors—Jacob Snare, George Poliver, Thomas J. Smith, W. J. Gillingham.
Constables—J. Smith, Benjamin Gray.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
Common Council—Samuel B. Jones.
School Directors—William Judge, William Rooney, John B. Ferguson.
Alderman—John Gibson.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Common Council—Joseph Allen, D. W. Stockham.
School Directors—Joseph Paxon, Samuel Bowers, Edward Gorgas.
Alderman—Luke B. Sulphin.

NINETEENTH WARD.
Common Council—Nicholas Shaun.
School Directors—Ed. Lefferts, James Miller, John Loughridge.
Constable—H. Myers.

TWENTIETH WARD.
Common Council—Samuel Miller, William Baldwin.
Constables—Charles Coward, Joseph Griffiths.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
School Directors—J. B. Winpenny, Captain W. Dawson, Jacob L. Fry, John M. Schofield.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
Common Council—Dr. J. C. Gilbert.
School Directors—C. J. Wister, Philip C. Garret, Roger Owen, W. D. Smith.
Aldermen—Benjamin Singerley, J. M. Waterhouse.
Supervisors—J. T. Meak, William Nunmaker.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.
Select Council—Thomas C. Evans.
Common Council—John C. Sess.
Alderman—Andrew B. Irons.
Constable—William Taylor.
School Directors—G. H. Griffiths, Dr. J. K. Murphy, William Nester, Isaac Sleetcker, Samuel H. Irvin, George Roberts, William Newell, John Rothwell.

TWENTY SIXTH WARD.
Alderman—Samuel P. Hull.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.
Select Council—George A. Smith.
Alderman—Charles K. Sorber.
School Directors—Edwin Melchner, Joseph Barnhurst, Joseph Shantz.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'1	MOON SETS	....
SUN SETS	7'3	HIGH WATER	2'57

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Delaware	Liverpool	Boston	May 27
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 27
Erin	Liverpool	New York	May 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 29
Atalanta	London	New York	May 29
Donau	Southampton	New York	June 1
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 1

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	June 10
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 10
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	June 11
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 12
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	June 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	June 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 17
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Altavela, Reed, Wilmington, N. C., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Izetta, Smith, Mayaguez, &c.
Schr Gen. Conover, Cousins, Providence, G. C. Norris & Co.
Schr J. C. McShain, Gibbs, Richmond, Va., David Cooper.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, Dighton, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, from Boston via Provincetown, mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. The Aries was ashore (as previously reported), on Squan Beach, N. J., but was hauled off on the 8th inst., at 4 P. M., after having discharged about 1200 pkgs. mdse. After coming off steam was got on her, and she proceeded to Philadelphia, accompanied by the steamers A. Winants and Relief. The Aries is not much damaged, and the cargo is now being discharged. Consignees are requested to call at the office, sign general average bond, and take their goods.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 9.—Five barges leave to-night in tow for Baltimore.

G. W. Pew, with rye, and G. C. Gear, with guano, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 9.—No report this morning.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 10.—The barge E. J. Vickery, with coal, left for Baltimore this morning.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Londonderry 25th ult.

Ship Virginia, Campbell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28th ult.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 8th inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst.

Barque Peter, Liepan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Singapore 23d April.

Barque Sorideren, Podersen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.

Barque Hoffnung, Wallis, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 27th ult.

Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, hence, at Bangor, Me., 7th inst., to load for Matanzas.

Brig Robin, Douglass, hence for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Brig D. B. Doane, Veasy, was loading at Surinam 16th ultimo.

Brigs Mary M., Williams, and Abstainer, Elderkin, at Cabarien 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs Cornelia, Noyes; Pawnee, Weaver; and Harry Lee, Little, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 8th inst.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.

Schrs Abbott Devereux, Rich, and M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen; Annie Magee, Young; and J. B. Austin, Risley, cleared at Boston 8th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 6th inst.

Schrs War Steed, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Helen Mar, Ward, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

Schrs Anna Barton, Frink, and Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Baltimore 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Silas Daggett, branch pilot, of Holmes' Hole, Mass., has, at a considerable expense, erected a lighthouse on the East Chop of Holmes' Hole harbor, to be known as the "Coasters' Light." The height of the lantern above the level of the sea is about sixty feet, from which a fixed red light will be exhibited on and after June 5. Captains, owners, and underwriters of vessels cannot fail to appreciate the convenience of this light, and should therefore be willing to contribute to its support.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu3
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS
finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere
J. W. WEYMFR,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 26

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, your
5 31f DIXEY & CO.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1869.
The Navy Department will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer SHAMOKIN, of 1030 tons, old measurement.
At the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer HORNET, of 820 tons, old measurement.
The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the navy yards within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 3thstu6t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1124 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1220 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 10 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22S
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delaware, N. J. 5 5 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT
A GREAT BILL,
A MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS
AND
JEANNETTE'S WEDDING.
Last week of the charming young artist,
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
Wednesday—Mr. and Mrs. WHIFFIN'S BENEFIT.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss SUSAN GALTON.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 10, POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the world-renowned Comedian, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who will appear as RIP VAN WINKLE, in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
BLACK AND WHITE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Fechter and Wilkie Collins' great play,
BLACK AND WHITE.
With Every Scene New,
New Machinery,
New Music,
And a Powerful Cast,
Including Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
THE GREAT DE LAVE SISTERS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
LAST WEEK OF JOE EMMETT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DASHWOOD SISTERS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMEE'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
MATCH FOR $200.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
Good Day and Track. Best three in five to wagons.
John Turner enters steel roan JERSEY BOY.
R. Malone enters bay horse MIKE.
Admission, $1. 6 9 3t

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 29t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

WIREWORK.

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
Gardens,
Lawns, Etc.
ALSO,
WHITE METAL WIRE,
FOR CLOTHES LINES.
G. DE WITT, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 633 MARKET STREET,
5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw5 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869.

THE ROW OFFICES.

The Republican City Conventions yesterday nominated candidates for the lucrative Row offices which are to be filled at the coming general election. Some of the proceedings connected with these nominations afforded a powerful new illustration of the necessity of such a change of the law as will compensate all leading city officials with moderate salaries instead of enormous fees. Take the Recorder of Deeds, for instance. What good reason is there, under the sun, for giving to the incumbent of that office a larger annual remuneration than the people of the United States pay to the President? He is not required to possess any special qualifications or to discharge any difficult duties. Practically, his labors, after he has secured a nomination and election, consist in appointing a few clerks, hunting up securities, and then abstaining from any serious attention to his official duties beyond a careful supervision of his fees. Anybody can do all that is usually required of a Recorder of Deeds, and ten thousand men in Philadelphia could, for three thousand dollars per annum, transact all the business legitimately devolving upon the head of the office, quite as well as it is usually transacted by the men who receive more than thirty thousand dollars.

Under the present system, an office of this character is regarded as a rich prize by greedy politicians, and they resort to the most desperate and disreputable devices to secure it. They look forward to it as the culminating reward of years of intrigue and partisan chicanery, and in their eagerness for triumph they become ready to bribe, barter, cheat, and cajole in the most shameless manner. All the base passions and the base motives of the human heart are enlisted in the contest; and whatever may be thought of the general application of the maxim that partisan manœuvring "is the madness of the many for the benefit of the few," it certainly applies to the usual struggles for this position, and is doubly true of the nomination made yesterday.

After some fashion John A. Houseman was declared the nominee for Recorder of Deeds. He is reported to be wealthy. Why should he be singled out as an object specially worthy of further enrichment? What superior claims has he upon the respect, confidence, generosity, or regard of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they should stuff more greenbacks into his well-lined pockets? None that we have ever heard of—none that were seriously urged as a reason for his nomination. It is commonly believed that he owes his temporary triumph mainly to his connection with and services to the Gas Ring, which has already surrounded itself with odium by the pernicious influence it has exerted upon the Republican party in this city, and by its arrogant attempts to make thousands of good Republicans the subservient servitors of its favorites. It is high time that combinations of this character should be broken up, and no better opportunity than the present could be desired for giving "all whom it may concern" distinctly to understand that the influence of the Gas Ring ceases with nominating conventions, and that in a contest before the people its candidates are inevitably doomed to an overwhelming defeat. The better sense of the convention which assembled yesterday was clearly against this pernicious influence. Determined to nominate Houseman at all hazards, it was compelled to eke out its deficient strength by bribery and fraud. How many delegates were bought and paid for no man knows except those who kept the account books, but a large number were undoubtedly secured in this manner. Even the Gas Ring and bribery were not, of themselves, sufficient to overcome the repugnance of the convention. Cheating was then resorted to, and the Committee on Credentials reported that a set of Houseman men were entitled to seats who had no earthly claim to a vote upon the floor—a notable instance of the frauds of this description being furnished by the attempt to deprive Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the convention, of his seat. Subsequently, false voting in the interest of Houseman was repeatedly attempted, and in one instance the knavery of this description was so manifest that a large body of the delegates were upon the point of leaving the room. Finally, after many disgraceful scenes of disorder, which were the fitting counterparts of the corruption, intrigue, and fraud which characterized the whole Houseman movement, he received a majority of votes cast; but the convention, conscious of the wrongs that had been perpetrated, very properly refused to make the nomination unanimous, and then adjourned amid great disorder.

Under these circumstances, we consider that every Republican is perfectly free to vote as his own judgment and conscience shall dictate, and that the true interests of the Republican party will be much better served by defeating the candidate of the Gas Ring by an overwhelming majority than by his election. To endorse him is to endorse not only an insidious and arrogant influence, but the most discreditable acts that ever disgraced partisanship, while his defeat will teach the grasping schemers of the party that outrages on the honest, patriotic, and noble impulses of the Republicans of Philadelphia, perpetrated at nominating conventions, will be inevitably resented and avenged at the general elections.

The other nominations are better than usual. The candidate for City Treasurer, Mr. Marcer, has been a very useful member of City Councils, and deserves cordial support. William Taylor, during his former service as Coroner, made an excellent officer. We have heard of no objections to the candidate for Prothonotary of the District Court, Captain Hopkins; the candidate for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Thomas Ashton; and the candidate for City Commissioner, Thomas M. Locke; and we know of no reason why their nominations should not be heartily endorsed by the Republican party.

THE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The conventions for nominating candidates for the State Legislature, held under the auspices of the Republican party, completed their work yesterday, excepting in the Third Representative district. The ticket presented by them contains the name of William W. Watt for State Senator in the Fifth district, and the following for members of the House of Representatives:—

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. L. B. Thomas,	10. Elisha W. Davis,
2. George Maxwell,	11. William M. Bunn,
4. William Elliott,	12. Alexander Adaire,
Joseph Bready,	13. Joseph A. Geisz,
5. Joseph K. McCammon,	14. John Cloud,
6. Robert Graham,	15. Adam Albright,
7. Robert Johnston,	16. M. C. Hong,
8. James V. Stokes,	17. Watson Comly,
9. James Berry,	18. James Miller.

As an indication of the political complexion of each of the Legislative districts, we give the result of the elections of last year in comparison with that of the previous year. The votes for Auditor-General in the different wards comprised in the First Senatorial district at the October election in 1868, and for Judge of the Supreme Court at the October election of the previous year, were as follows:

	1867.		1868.	
Ward.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
1	2,002	1,778	2,408	2,109
2	2,093	2,095	2,545	3,549
3	1,148	2,081	1,332	2,499
4	872	2,401	1,134	2,852
7	2,185	1,827	2,598	2,126
8	1,475	1,483	1,695	1,629
26	2,417	1,826	3,252	2,354
	12,192	14,491	14,964	17,118
		12,192		14,964
Dem. maj.		2,299		2,154

The votes for members of the House of Representatives in each district, in the years 1867 and 1868, were as follows:—

District.	1867.			1868.		
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1	3555	3262	293R	4554	3850	704R
2	2364	2892	528D	2759	3442	683D
3	2081	4874	2793D	2570	6020	3450D
4	3009	2160	849R	3706	2698	1008R
5	2290	2738	448D	2556	3146	590D
6	2241	2160	81R	2537	2418	119R
7	2765	2288	477R	3328	2534	794R
8	3421	2267	1154R	3845	2923	922R
9	1746	3069	1323D	2136	3687	1551D
10	3200	2573	627R	3589	3130	459R
11	2659	2819	160D	3044	2944	100R
12	3001	2613	388R	3746	3164	582R
13	1541	2957	1416D	1989	3614	1625D
14	3189	3035	154R	4009	3563	446R
15	3539	3220	319R	4710	3949	761R
16	2960	2319	641R	3676	2580	1096R
17	2938	2569	369R	3551	3050	501R
18	3089	3211	122D	3927	3759	168R

From these figures it will be seen that the prospects of carrying the First Senatorial district are not very flattering, although, as the Republican vote in 1868 exceeded by about five hundred the Democratic vote in 1867, a good man on the former ticket might possibly carry away the prize from a bad man on the latter ticket. Mr. Watt, who has received the Republican nomination, fills this requirement to an unusual degree, while it is generally conceded that Mr. Samuel Josephs, the late member of the House from the Third district, is to receive the Democratic nomination; and if this should prove to be the case, the requirements for the success of the Republican nominee will certainly be fully met on the other side.

A scrutiny of the votes in the Representative districts shows that the Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, and Thirteenth are hopelessly Democratic, and may be dismissed with a simple exhortation to the Republican voters residing in them to make the best use of their votes and diminish the Democratic majorities as far as may be possible. The Sixth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth districts are very close, and success will crown the efforts of the Republicans in each of them only in return for the utmost exertion to secure the election of good and unexceptionable men. In the Sixth and Eighteenth districts new men have been placed in nomination, and as far as our knowledge of them at present extends, we have reason to believe that they are both worthy of the support of the Republican portion of the voting population of the ir districts. The fail ure of Messrs. Kleckner and Hervey, the members of the last House, to receive a renomination, was the first step towards insuring success. If either of them had been renominated, he would have received just what he deserved, an ignominious and humiliating defeat.

With regard to the ten remaining districts, the Republican majorities of the past two years would have rendered them entirely safe under certain contingencies. These requirements have been fully met in the First, Seventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth districts by the nomination of new men, from whom we can at least hope for a decent and creditable discharge of the legislative functions to which they will undoubtedly be called. In the Fourth district the Gas Ring succeeded in splitting the convention, and we have two candidates presented, one of them a new man, who has no disreputable associations, and the other a member of the Gas Trust, who should be indignantly repudiated by every honest Republican voter in the district. Unless Mr. Elliott's name is withdrawn, either voluntarily or through the action of the City Executive Committee, the result will probably be the loss of the district, which has been Republican for years; and if this result should be brought about, the Gas Ring will be directly and solely responsible for it. Under every contingency we trust that Mr. Bready will remain in the field, and that his friends will do their utmost to secure his election by a plurality, if not by a majority vote.

We now come to the familiar names of Messrs. **STOKES, DAVIS, BUNN, ADAIRE, CLOUD,** and **HONG,** the half-dozen misrepresentatives who sat in the last House, and now have the impudence and temerity to go before the people of their districts for re-election. By a resort to all the disgraceful expedients in which they have become so skilfull they have secured nominations, in utter defiance of the will of the people; but these pretended renominations are the veriest farces, and should have no weight whatever in deciding the issue. By their course in the last Legislature they disgraced themselves, their constituents, the body of which they were members, and the great State for whose interests they were called upon by the people to provide. Their records present no palliation whatever, except the sorry one that nearly all of their associates were quite as regardless as themselves of the true interests of the people, quite as deficient as themselves in the first principles of integrity and decency. If it be possible, let the true men of their districts organize and present the names of new and unobjectionable candidates, and do their utmost to elect them. But if this be impossible, let every Republican voter who respects himself abstain from casting a vote for any one of these men, and permit their Democratic opponents to carry the election by default. It will be much better to have half a dozen more Democrats in the next Legislature than there were in the last, if these half dozen Democrats should prove to be decent and honest men; it will be infinitely better to have the six seats filled by Democrats, if they must be filled by men who are deficient in both decency and honesty.

KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

The Tory peers who announced their determination to kill the Irish Church bill have succeeded in creating a storm of indignation which threatens to overwhelm that venerable institution, the House of Lords, and even to deprive the lords themselves of their cherished hereditary privileges and place them on the same level as their fellow-citizens. The very plain manner in which the press has spoken has apparently brought some of the peers to their senses, and there are already signs of defection in their ranks, which is ominous of defeat. A new opponent, however, has arisen in the person of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has counselled the Bishops in the House of Lords to oppose the Irish Church bill. Foolish as this advice is, it is nothing more than was to be expected. In the downfall of the Irish Church, the prelates of the Church of England see very plainly a warning of the speedy dissolution of the ties which bind their own organization to the State, and a prospect of shortly finding themselves placed upon a level with dissenting Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, who have no particular regard for the claims of the Apostolic succession.

At the best the bishops sit in the House of Lords merely on sufferance, and their interference in such a grave matter of state policy as the disestablishment of the Irish Church will be submitted to with even less grace than that of the hereditary Lords. Indeed, their opposition to this measure will only have an effect on the public mind calculated to bring the hereditary peerage and the Established Church into greater popular disfavor than ever, and to prepare the stolidest of British conservatives for the speedy overthrow of those relics of barbarism which have clung like barnacles to the British Constitution—the House of Lords and the Church of England.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Some of the members of the "Tobacco Trade Association" complain that our article a few days ago was calculated to give a wrong impression as to the operations of the laws of July, 1868, and April, 1869. We therefore give an explanation which it is hoped will make the whole matter perfectly clear to our readers.

The act of April 10, 1869, was passed to afford relief to persons who had cigars, tobacco, or snuff, *in possession*, which had been removed from the place of manufacture, or imported, or withdrawn from bonded warehouse between July 20, 1868, and November 23, 1868, and which had been assessed and paid tax under the act of July 20, 1868, and was contained in an inventory made February 1, 1869.

On *such* goods *so held* April 10, 1869, where the owner, by the act of July 20, 1868, was obliged to affix the stamps (say on the 15th February, 1889, in case of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff; on the 1st of April, 1869, in the case of cigars; and on the 1st day of July, 1869, in the case of plug tobacco), he is entitled to the refunding of the amount of the value of the stamps so affixed on presenting evidence to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The reason why this legislation took place was because the Commissioner could not supply tax-paid stamps prior to and not until November 23, 1868. Hence Congress supplied this measure of relief to cover the time from July 20, 1868, to November 23, 1868, when the Government was unable to furnish stamps.

It does not cover tobacco, snuff, or cigars removed from the place of manufacture or imported prior to July 20, 1868.

The act of April 10, 1869, is, therefore, not an intention of Congress to refund any tax assessed and paid under the laws in existence prior to July 20 1868, but covers only those goods manufactured and removed or imported or removed from bonded warehouse between July 20, 1868, and November 23, 1868."

We quote the section of the act of April 10, 1869, referred to:—

"Section 3. And be it further enacted, That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff, or cigars, manufactured and sold, or removed from the manufactory, or from any place where tobacco, snuff, or cigars are made, since July 20, 1868, or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries since July 20, 1868, or withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse since said date, such tobacco, snuff, and cigars, having been put up in packages as prescribed in the act to which this act is an amendment, and all the other requirements of said act relating to tobacco, snuff, and cigars having been complied with, and who, on the first day of February, 1869, filed with the assessor of the district within which he resides, or has his place of business, the inventory required by the 78th and 94th sections of the act of July 20, 1868, and who shall, prior to selling or offering such tobacco, snuff, or cigars for sale, affix and cancel proper internal revenue stamps, shall be entitled to have refunded to him an amount of tax previously paid thereon, equal to the value of the stamps affixed before sale as aforesaid; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be and is hereby authorized, on appeal to him made, to refund and pay back a sum of money equal to the value of the stamps so affixed, upon satisfactory evidence submitted to him that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed, or imported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse, and the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by the act of July 20, 1868, as aforesaid, assessed and paid, and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the internal revenue laws as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section as in his judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary; and the Commissioner may in any case, at his discretion, allow snuff and smoking tobacco manufactured prior to the 20th day of July, 1868, not in wooden packages, to be stamped and sold in the original packages; and the rate of duty on cigars imported prior to July 20, 1868, and now remaining in bond, shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date."

The July number of *Lippincott's Magazine* will open with the first chapters of Anthony Trollope's new novel entitled "The Vicar of Bullhampton," which will doubtless make very pleasant reading for the hot weather. The story will be embellished by a very meritorious design by Mr. E. B. Bensell, whose illustrations have been quite a feature of the magazine for some months past. The drawing has been creditably cut by Messrs. Van Ingen & Snyder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12§

A FLORAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIval will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY Afternoon and Evening, June 10 and 11, at the CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Chapel, corner of EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets. Admission, 10 cents. 6 8 5t

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.— PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1869. City Warrants registering to $8,000 will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 5 stuth 3t City Treasurer.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ILLNESS of the Musical Director of St. Malachi's Church, Eleventh street, above Master, the Sacred Concert announced to take place on Thursday Evening, 10th inst., has been postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant. 6 9 2t

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 6 15 1m4p

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.— PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.— PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 10 3w City Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL meeting of the DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, held June 7, 1869, a cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst. HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary. 6 8 6t

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.) THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock. THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 4 17t Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th f s For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1869. Coupons due on the 15th instant, on the Gold Loan of this Company, will be paid in coin at their Office on and after that date. Holders of ten or more Coupons are requested to present them before the 15th, and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. 6 8 6t

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

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Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TROLLOPE'S NEW BOOK.

LEONORA CASALONI; OR, The Marriage Secret. BY T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

Author of "Gemma: A Tale of Love and Jealousy," "Beppo the Conscript," "Marietta; or, Life in Tuscany."

Is published this day, and is for sale at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Read what R. Shelton Mackenzie, Esq., Literary Editor of Forney's Press, says of it:

"T. Adolphus Trollope, who may be termed the *Italian* as his brother Anthony is the *English* novelist, was almost unknown in this country until H. T. Tuckerman, a very competent critic, and perfectly familiar with the people and scenery of Italy, drew attention to his works in a very appreciative article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The hint was taken by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, who are now publishing a complete Library Edition of his works of fiction. In this series have already appeared 'Gemma,' a Florentine story of love and jealousy; 'Marietta,' in which life in Tuscany is charmingly depicted; and 'Beppo the Conscript,' which gives the best view of rural society yet produced by any foreigner. A fourth of these novels, entitled 'Leonora Casaloni,' is now ready, and those who have been delighted, as we have, with 'Gemma,' 'Marietta,' and 'Beppo,' will be glad to have another Italian novel by the same author. The pictures of life in Italy, as drawn by Trollope, are as charming as they are true. In the present work the description of the basilica of St. John of Lateran, at Rome, of the hills on the sea-coast where Leonora lived, and of the wild passes of the Appenines through which Cæsare travelled, are among the most vivid things of their kind in fiction. The character of Gobbo is quite an original one, and the poor fellow strangely enlists our sympathies. The interest turns upon the marriage secret of a great Roman family, which is adroitly kept in mystery until the concluding pages. This is a story of striking merit—produced by the maturity of its gifted author's mind. All the other novels of Mr. Trollope will be published, in due succession, in Messrs. Petersons' series."

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CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

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Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL B. GARRISON, Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1869.

The new order of Superintendent Kennedy with respect to the removal of sick and wounded prisoners to the hospital has been productive of great disgust. That order provided that all such persons should in no case be sent to a hospital except by commitment of a magistrate. In consequence of this regulation, which many of the oldest police captains saw great difficulties in the way of rendering feasible, a young and interesting girl of only seventeen has come to death's door. She was arrested on Tuesday evening on a charge of petit larceny, and was locked up in one of the station-house cells. Soon after convulsions set in, and one of the police surgeons of the district being called in, he pronounced the case hopeless unless the girl could that night be removed to a hospital. Under ordinary circumstances, and as matters have hitherto been arranged, she would have been taken thither immediately. But under the new dispensation, a magistrate's commitment was imperative. At that hour no magistrate could be found. The Superintendent himself was telegraphed to, but, like his own wits, sometimes, he was "not at home." At last the inspector, who did not believe it is always best to obey orders if you *do* break owners, took it upon himself to contravene Kennedy's last bull, and give himself a dispensation in favor of the pretty little female thief, who was by this time writhing as if from the worst phase of epilepsy. The delay was two hours and a half, and Kennedy may feel glad if there is no death's shadow to darken his imperial doors.

A large portion of Grau's *opera bouffe* troupe sailed yesterday; the last instalment will sail on Saturday. Rose Bell likes the country so well that she will remain for a year or two longer. Not in this city, however. She will shortly proceed to New Orleans, where the climate agrees with her better, and where it is to be hoped she will grow fat, *belle* and *rosy*.

The police department of the New City Hall, for which $10,000 were recently voted, is the deadest failure out. The cells are complete *oubliettes*, and it is now proposed to render them more stifling still by the substitution of close iron doors for gratings. The Recorder's Court is not provided with means for sufficient light and ventilation, although as far as mere extent goes it does well enough. In fact, New Yorkers have little to boast of in the so-called magnificent New Court House. It is a temple of magnificent jobbery, that's all.

At length it has come. There has been a suicide in Central Park. Yesterday morning the keeper found the body of an unknown man suspended from a tree in an obscure corner of the grounds. At any rate, the poor wretch had regard enough for the feelings of society to do that. But the next thing will be Paris Green on the summit, in the very middle of a circle of carriages, and after that, is it too much to fear that the Park will be become a fashionable place for self-murder, or that a magnificent new Morgue will be run up in close juxtaposition to the Mall?

I made mention the other day of the new building that the Young Men's Christian Association of this city were running up. They have not, hitherto, been quite so successful in their enterprise as was at first supposed, although they claim that the value of the real estate has greatly increased since the purchase was first made. The entire cost of the new building, including cost of lots, is estimated at $485,000. Of this, $267,000 have already been subscribed. The funded debt contemplated in erecting the building, and to be paid by sinking fund, to which a portion of the rental of stores is to be "sacredly" devoted, amounts to $150,000. It will thus be seen that about $70,000 remains to be raised, and the association is now seeking to fan the flame in the breasts of its young members by issuing to them circulars and subscription books, and appealing to them in touching terms to co-operate. But the Y. M. C. A. of this city is not exactly composed of young St. Pauls, any more than is that of Philadelphia.

Permit me to be good-naturedly scandalous for a couple of brief paragraphs about that large class of feminine *feuilletonistes*—that is not the exact term, but it will answer for one of generalization—who earn their bread and butter by their ink and pen. Some dozen of these literary Lorelei's infest the offices of the Sunday and weekly papers, and offer all sorts of manuscript at all sorts of prices, and some at no price at all. I have their names at my fingers' ends, but I would not mention them for the world. As a rule, they can make their way with a much better grace than their masculine rivals; for though the pen is mightier than the sword, we are nowhere told that it is mightier than the *tongue*. And when both pen and tongue are combined, and by a woman, it is fair to conclude that the result is irresistible. At least the editors of the Sunday and weekly papers too often find it so. Some of Penelopes of the Pen are undistinguishable from ladies. They talk like ladies; they look like ladies; they act like ladies; they are ladies. Others are a little ambiguous. One rather vague-looking virgin who writes in violet ink, and does a good deal of flitting from office to office, would be infinitely less reprehensible if she left off that wonderful pair of dirty yellow kid gloves, buttonless, and an inch too long, and which I am convinced she permits to carry her about with them, as a sort of talisman or charm. She sports yellow roses in a round hat, and when a manuscript is handed back to her with a few words of graceful declination, replies, "Oh, *I* don't want any sweetening down," and flouts out of the presence. So likewise the authoress of "Goeth Down as a Weed" would be charming if she were not alarming. She terrifies editors into accepting her articles, and this capability of inspiring terror is the only quality that saves her from being commonplace. She is only half like a human being, for she is "fearfully," not "wonderfully" made. Her writings are as mild as milk well Crotonized, and she herself is as terrible as an enraged unicorn. I never saw an editor that was not afraid of her. They hide behind doors, and send word by trembling office-boys that they are out, whenever she puts in an appearance. Her voice is very deep. She would make a good basso. She writes tolerably bad poetry, and gets more notices than any other female writist. In sweet contrast to her is a husky-voiced sylph, or sibyl, which you will, who has a mysterious passion for india-inking eyes to that extent that they look as if they were due to more muscular causes. Her *forte* is to plead, to flatter, to persuade, and to trot off in syren-like triumph. These, and the class of women they represent, are all New Yorkisms of the first water; but no more of them at present.

But let me finish up with what I have to say about women with the remark that Miss Dickinson is getting herself into dreadful odor with the Sorosis and all the strong-minded who divide their allegiance between Delmonico's and duty, out-spoken truth and in-swallowed tea. It is alleged that that young lady has made engagement after engagement to "speak," and that when the time came, where was she? Echo and Anthony answer, where? The smaller Sorosis lights flame out spitefully whenever her name is mentioned, and there are very long and very significant shakings of the head when her forthcoming tour to California is adverted to.

ALI BABI.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening in his great personation of "Rip Van Winkle."

Next week will be devoted to benefits, as follows:—On Monday, Miss Annie Graham; on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Bailey; on Wednesday, Mr. Mark Brooke; on Thursday, Mr. Simon Hassler; on Friday, Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill; and on Saturday, Mr. Charles Walcot.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE this evening the operettas of *Fanchette* and *A Rainy Day* will be performed.

Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit tomorrow evening. Mr. Kelleher's benefit is announced for Saturday.

AT THE ARCH the new drama, by Wilkie Collins and Charles Fechter, entitled *Black and White*, will be represented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the De Lave sisters will execute some of their most remarkable acrobatic feats this evening.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the illness of the musical director, the Sacred Concert which was announced to be given at St. Malachi's Church, Eleventh street, above Master, this evening, has been postponed until Thursday, June 24.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LUNG COMPLAINES, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

"THE BRIDE'S FATE," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, a sequel to "The Changed Brides," is in press, and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be three of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

THE NEW

SUMMER RESORT!

Near at Hand—Easy of Access.

Comfort for the Millions.

Defiance to the Hot Weather.

BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,

and offering to the people, the

BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS

at the

LOWEST OF CHARGES,

GREAT OAK HALL,

THE SUMMER RESORT,

most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more than either

CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.

Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Proprietors.

MARRIED.

HASELTINE—IDLER.—At Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, June 9, 1868, by the Rev. David March, JOHN W. HASELTINE to ROSE A., daughter of William Idler, Esq., both of this city.

MURPHY—CLIMER.—On the evening of the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. JOSEPH L. MURPHY to Miss MARY A. CLIMER, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Climer, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

LUKENS.—On the 9th instant, Mr. ABNER LUKENS in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 235 West Thompson street, on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Horsham, Montgomery county.

McDOWELL.—On Tuesday, June 8, Mr. JOHN McDOWELL, JR., son of the late Rev. John McDowell, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 1830 Mount Vernon street, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS MURDOCH PARKER, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Integrity Lodge, No. 48, and Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Powell, No. 725 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Union Cemetery Vault.

TILGHMAN.—On the 8th instant, Rev. DAVID TILGHMAN, in his 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 25, A.Y. M., and the Order in general, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1003 Ogden street, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK,

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.

6 2 thstu4m **B. K. ESLER, General Agent.**

INTERESTING TO THE DEAF.

Grand Opening on Monday, June 7,

OF ALL KINDS OF

Instruments to Assist the Hearing,

In every variety, and of the most APPROVED CONSTRUCTION, at

P. MADEIRA'S

EAR INSTRUMENT DEPOT,

NO. 115 TENTH STREET,

6 5 7trp BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.

Japanese Silks.

Grey Goods for Suits.

Embroidered Grenadines.

Lawns.

Ginghams.

Chintzes.

Chocolate Colored Linens.

Chocolate Colored Percales.

White Goods.

Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

We have received our Importation

OF

BOMBAZINE ALPACAS.

PERKINS & CO.,

NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

Are Prepared to Suit Ladies Shopping for Summer Outfits.

TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
BEST IRON BAREGES.
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
MAGNIFICENT GRENADINES.
LAMA LACE POINTS, JACKETS, ETC.
SEASIDE SHAWLS, NEW STYLES.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, WHITE AND COLORED.
TOURISTS' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SCARFS, TIES, AND VEILS.
N. B.—BATHING DRESS GOODS, OIL SILK CAPS, ETC. 4 3 stuth3m

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,

Will find our stock of

WHITE GOODS

Very complete, embracing

THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES, Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS; THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Offers his entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.

ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,

In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9,

50,000 YARDS

BLACK HERNANIS,

Reduced from $1·00 to 62½ Cents.

6 9 5

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS

Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,

2000 ROLLS

Fresh Canton Mattings,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 11 thsturp 3m] Opposite Independence Hall.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

ALBERT BISCUITS,

Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.

These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.

FOR SALE BY

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.

Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

C. F. RUMPP,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.

Pocket Books,	Writing Cases,
Satchels,	Writing Desks,
Traveling Bags,	Bankers' Cases,
Porte-monnaies,	Dressing Cases.
Portfolios,	Money Belts,
Cigar Cases,	Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE,

EVERY DAY, AT

TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,

3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6rp

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth2mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth1

GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING DESIGNS

IN

BONNETS AND HATS,

AT OUR

NEW BONNET ROOMS,

No. 806 ARCH Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

4 1 thstu3m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS

In Unrivalled Assortment.

S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S, [4 17 stuth2m

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm1

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

Importers and Manufacturers,

5 12 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON THE LINE OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
P. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

Will Receive Guests on and After June 24, 1869.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc, address

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

PROPRIETOR, or

J. H. DENNISON,

6 5 tf MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philadelphia.

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m

LYCETT & SAWYER.

JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER,

PROPRIETOR,

NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,

6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,

ATLANTIC CITY, or

BROWN & WOELPPER,

6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at..... 8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at..... 4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.

6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.

5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,

CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,

Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.

Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.

RIEGEL & SANDT,

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6 3 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address

20 thstu1* J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

THE RETURN OF THE DOVE.

Only a waste of waters,
Only a tideless sea,
Which is not life, which is not death,
But death in life to me.

Only the years on-coming
Rolling their silent waves
Over the bygone trouble,
Over life's hidden graves.

Only a drear out-looking
For a hope that is long delayed,
And a weariful prayer for patience,
And a wish that may not be prayed.

Why am I ever watching?
What can I ever see?—
Only a dove that is coming
From a far-off land to me.

Only a branch it is bringing,
Which tells of a clearer day,
And bears me a promise of peace and life,
When the waters have passed away.

Edmund Kean.

It may be said that, on the one hand, there was nothing in Kean's birth or training to prepare us for the development of his surprising powers. But, on the other hand, he did not rely on these powers alone, and his success was as much owing to the most prinful and assiduous study as to his native genius. His wife deseribed him as "moping about for hours, walking miles and miles alone with his hands in his pockets, thinking intensely on his characters. No one could get a word from him. He studied and slaved beyond any actor I ever knew." Before acting the part of "King Lear," it is said that he went through scene after scene before the pier-glass from midnight to noonday. For the same part he studied the effects of madness in constant visits to St. Luke's and Bethlehem Hospital, and he was always on the watch for touches of nature, which he afterwards reproduced with great effect. Towards the end of his life, being with some friends at the Castle Inn, Richmond, he was asked when he studied. "I am studying now," he replied, pointing to a man on the other side of the room who was far gone in liquor, but was trying to look as if he was sober. "I wish some of my 'Cassios' were here. They might see that instead of rolling about in the ridiculous way they do, the great secret of delineating intoxication is the endeavor to stand straight when it is impossible to do so." One of Kean's finest effects as "Sir Giles Overreach" was taken directly from nature. He had once trespassed on a farmer's land with a companion, and the farmer, learning they were players, threatened them with the stocks. Kean's companion challenged the farmer to fight, fought, and was worsted, on which, "in a paroxysm of defeated wrath which convulsed his whole frame and seemed all but to suffocate him, he dragged open his shirt-collar and tore it to ribbons. This incident was not lost upon Kean, who subsequently reproduced it in the last scene of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, when he appeared as 'Overreach' in London; and no one who saw him in that character can ever forget the appalling sensations produced by his manner, as with face ivid, eyes distended, lips swollen and parted at the corners, teeth set, and visage quivering, he dragged open his shirt-collar and tore it to ribbons." Such incessant observation and study must have done far more to fit Kean for his triumphant career than the Eton education which he is said to have received, but about which many of his biographers are skeptical.

He was the natural son of a man who is alternately described as a tailor, an architect, and a stage carpenter, and of a woman who was sometimes a strolling player and sometimes a hawker. The father had abandoned the mother before the child's birth, and three months after his birth the child was deserted in his turn. He was picked up in the streets by a poor couple, and was taken care of by them till his mother reclaimed him in order to train him for the stage. When three years old he figured as "Cupid" in a ballet at the Opera; he was afterwards a demon in the Drury Lane pantomime, and when Kemble brought out *Macbeth* at the same theatre, Kean, then aged six, appeared as one of the goblin troupe in the scene of the witches' cauldron. On this occasion he played the manager and the rest of the goblins a trick which "led to the abaudonment of what Kemble is reported to have termed the finest commentary on and illustration of Shakespeare ever attempted on the stage."

Kean, being hampered by some irons which had been applied to his limbs as a cure for distortion, made a false step, tripped up his neighbor, and sent the whole troupe sprawling. One of the next events in Kean's boyhood is his trial of a sea life. He ran away from home, walked to Portsmouth, and shipped himself as cabin-boy on a vessel bound to Madeira. Of course he was not long in discovering that he had made a change for the worse. To procure his freedom, he affected complete deafness and lameness, keeping up the deception so well that he was sent to hospital in Madeira, and thence back to England. We afterwards hear of sundry other pranks, of continual escapes from the uncle with whom he was staying, of his turning head-over-heels and giving imitations of monkeys and knife-grinders at taverns, and of his being once found tarred and feathered at a public-house where he was tumbling and singing for halfpence. If this was not a worthy preparation for an Etonian, it was still less in character with the dignity of the future tragedian.

The beginning of Kean's dramatic career, when people wondered who was "that little man in the capes," waiting in the hall at Drury Lane, or when Mrs. Siddons, playing with him at the Belfast Theatre, asked, "Who is that horrid little man?" scarcely lead up to the sudden success he gained on his appearance as "Shylock." But from that time forward he rose from glory to glory. In almost every part he played he worked a revolution. The conservatives of the drama objected to his black wig in the part of "Shylock," to the "quickness of familiar utterance" with which, as "Richard III," he pronounced sentence on "Hastings," to the "light, gay, and careless air" substituted for gloom and grimness in the representation of "Iago." But the public was with Kean in all these points, and, right or wrong, they were applauded to the echo. We have already heard of his reception as "Sir Giles Overreach." When he first acted "Shylock" to a thin house, the actors in the green-room wondered how such a noise could be made by so few people. The nightly receipts of the theatre rose so rapidly that the committee of management doubled Kean's salary, and gifts, praises, tributes flowed in to him from all quarters. Among his finest hits must be ranked the attitude he assumed in "Richard III," when the action of the play was suspended in order that he might stand for a while drawing figures on the sand and gazing into vacancy. Of his performance of "Luke" in Massinger's *City Madam*" it is recorded that an old lady, who had intended leaving him a large sum of money, was so appalled by the cold-blooded villainy he displayed, that she transferred the legacy to a distant relation.

Perhaps amidst all his triumphs the most gratifying recognition Kean met with was that which he received from Garrick's widow. She declared at once that Kean reminded her of her husband, and when Kean dined with her, she led him solemnly to a chair that had been Garrick's favorite chair, saying to him, "You are the only person I think worthy of sitting in it." On Kean's complaining to Mrs. Garrick that the critics often misapprehended him, giving him credit where he did not deserve it, and passing over parts on which he had bestowed the greatest care and attention, the old lady replied naively, "You should write your own criticism. David always did." But when Kean came out in the part of "Abel Drugger," Mrs. Garrick made herself his severest censor. She wrote him the following note:—"Dear sir, you can't play 'Abel Drugger.' Yours, etc., Eva Garrick." Kean replied more shortly still:—"Dear Madam, I know it. Yours, Edmund Kean." Criticism from such a quarter he took with good grace, and the play disappeared from the bills after two more representations. But it is interesting to contrast with this docility Kean's proper pride and independence when he was bearded by uncultivated audiences. At the Glasgow Theatre he quelled a disturbance by advancing to the footlights and asking, with a contemptuous emphasis, "What are your commands, *gentlemen?*" In Guernsey he applied to the audience a line from his part,—

"Unmannered dogs, stand ye when I command!"

An apology was demanded, and Kean exclaimed, "Apology! take it from this remark: the only proof of intelligence you have yet given is in the proper application of the words I have just uttered." In like manner, at the Coburg Theatre, being called after the fall of the curtain by an audience which had not appreciated his acting, but thought itself entitled to make him bow his acknowledgments, Kean said calmly, "Well, I have played in every civilized country where English is the language of the people, but I never acted to an audience of such ignorant, unmitigated brutes as you are."

And yet Kean was doomed to face much bitter opposition at various periods of his life. His early struggles were light compared with the intensity of that in which he was involved by his unhappy intrigue with an alderman's wife. This, and the troubles arising out of it, embittered his closing years, and the curtain which had risen on want and hardship fell upon a more cruel sorrow.

A Chapter on Lotteries.

"Life's a Lottery."—*Old Song.*

The earliest lottery of which we have any account was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 11th of January, 1569 (11th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign), and continued day and night, till the 6th of May. It was styled:—

"A proposal for a very rich lottery, general without any blankes contayning a greate No of good prizes, as well of redy monie as of plate and merchandize having been valued and prised by the Commandment of the Queenes most excellent Majesties order, to the extent that such commodities as may chance to arrive thereof, after the charges borne may be converted towards the reparations of the Havens and Strength of the realme, and towards such other public good workes. The No of lotts shall be 400,000 and no more; and every lott shall be the summe of tenne shillings sterling only, and no more."

In 1586 another lottery for "marvellous rich and beautiful armor" was drawn in London, and in 1619 one was organized in the city of Reading for the Council and Company of Virginia, though to what Council this alluded we cannot discover. In 1630 a lottery was permitted by Charles the First, the profits to be used "for the conveying of certain springs of water into London and Westminster." This is the first mention of such schemes in the Statute Book. In the reign of Charles the Second, plate lotteries were common ostensibly to reward these who had been faithful during the interregnum, but really to swell the depleted treasury of the "mutton-eating king." These were the origin of endless schemes under the titles of "Royal Oak," "Twelve-penny Catches," etc., and the forerunners of the gift-schemes and raffles of the present day. In 1695 a Penny Lottery was organized with the capital prize of £1000 for a penny, and the following year saw "The Lucky Adventure; or Fortunate Chance," being £2000 for a groat, or £3000 for a shilling.

In the following century lotteries became more national in character and gigantic in proportions. On December 27, 1700, a parliamentary lottery was fixed for 150,000 tickets at £10 each ticket. These tickets were so rapidly sold that by the 28th of February the sum of £1,500,000 was completed. From this period lotteries were of frequent occurrence, and the State used these means to provide funds for war and general Government expenditures, until in 1816 the last State Lottery in England was drawn on the 18th of October.

In this country lotteries of all kinds and all magnitudes have ever been favorites with our speculative population, although dishonest persons with bogus schemes have of late done much to bring them into disrepute. A few of the States, such as Kentucky, Alabama, and Louisiana, have them regularly incorporated and superintended by commissioners, who give bonds in heavy amounts for the faithful carrying out of the scheme.

TORTURE.

The Horrors of a St. Louis Hospital—Story of James Murtaugh, an Inmate—The Atrocities of the Inquisition Surpassed.

The St. Louis *Democrat* a few days since published the following:—

In yesterday's issue mention was made of the suit of James Murtaugh against the city to recover $25,000 damages for maiming and cruelly treating him while a patient at the City Hospital. The trial lasted all day yesterday, in Judge Knight's Court. Murtaugh was put upon the stand, and made the following extraordinary statements:—

I have lived here two years last March, and live here now. In January, 1868, I was employed as a quarryman for Mr. Bates. I was taken sick, and went to a house on Sixteenth, between Morgan and Franklin avenue. After remaining there a short time, Dr. O'Reilly gave me a prescription. On the 26th I was sent by the Board of Health to the City Hospital; went in the hospital wagon. They put me in one of the wards, where I remained two hours, and then they put me in a cell; it was a small room on the north side of the hall. The weather was very cold. I might have been out of my mind for a short time; was in that condition until the 4th or 5th of February. They locked me up in the cell where it was very cold; I could see no fire anywhere; don't think there was sufficient clothing on the bed. They took me out of the cell, and put a straight jacket on me with sleeves that were two or three inches too short. They put me in a ward and let me sit on a hard chair for three days and nights. The jacket was kept on me two months, until it was worn out. They would put it on me in the day time and take it off at night. In the ward I was tied hand and foot to a bedstead. I was too sick to sit up, and the nurse tied me fast with straps and cords; the marks are on my wrists yet. I was bound as if in a vice. Don't know how long I was kept in that condition; it was for months. I was conscious all the time, and no attention was paid to me. Dr. Clark came several times to see me, and asked me how I was, and I told him I wanted to be released; he paid no attention to my request.

While in the cell my feet were frozen; when I came out I could not walk. My feet remained in that condition until the 6th of July. Dr. Clark used to come around every day; sometimes twice a day; sometimes he would not come at all. Dr. Hays was the physician who attended to that ward. I admit that I tore the bed clothes. Dillon was the chief nurse of the hospital. When I was able to move around I was put to work. When I complained Dr. Hays said I was not worked half enough. I was detailed from the doctor's office to work. One nurse was called Dr. Haseltine; another Barefoot. I had to scrub the ward and carry water. I was compelled to work on the dummy that carries grub to the patients. My toes at the time were in a bad condition. The big toe of the left foot was entirely exposed to the bone; no flesh on it, and it was black; on the other toes there was proud flesh. When I complained they told me I was not worked half enough. When I refused to work they sent me back to the cell. They then took another notion and put me to some other work, but I left the institution. My toes were very tender, but I could wear shoes, with pain. I suffered the most terrible pain from the straight-jacket, and I begged them to take it off me. The jacket was squeezed on me and laced up; the sleeves were so tight that I could scarcely draw my breath. The jacket was made of canvas, like that used on vessels crossing the Atlantic.

[The witness here pulled off one of his shoes, and showed his toeless foot to the jury. He also showed the marks of the cords on his ankles and wrists. The foot looked like the under surface of a bear's hind paw, with the claws cut off.]

I begged Dr. Clark not to cut off two of my toes that were getting well; but one man seized me by the head and another by the arm, and another gave me chloroform. I never knew of the loss of my toes until next morning. Dr. Clark appeared excited, and made great preparations; he was excited by the students standing around. The next morning one of the patients gave me a pan of warm water, and told me to put my feet in it. I refused, and he hit me on the head with a club; his name was Barefoot, a nurse. I was horrified at seeing the condition of my toes. I was compelled to leave my bed and go to work. My toes were amputated twice. Dr. Dillon cut them with his knife at the first joint.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 5 12 5

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 18 30t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.
2 16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 3 60t
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
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Communications to be addressed to the Principa Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,900 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,500 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,373 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,281 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,250 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,200 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,095,694 25.	
Real Estate		56,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		222,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3,100. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,137 02	
Cash in drawer	412 76	116,563 78
		$1,647,967 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL		$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS		1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS		1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.	

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
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Provident Life and Trust Co.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
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The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
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PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$160 Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Caroina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the notice as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N.

Byron at Venice.

The following interesting letter appears in the London *Athenæum:*—

VERSAILLES, May, 1869.—I regret to learn that Madame Guiccioli has made so free with my name and opinions respecting Lord Byron. I hope she does not also say that I enjoyed the advantage of her acquaintance at Venice, for although I cannot absolutely say I never saw her, I can safely assert the next thing to it. Lord Byron was also very kind to me, and having three horses at the Lido (the long island which separates the Laguna from the sea), offered me the use of one of them. Sometimes he called for me on his way there, sometimes I went to his house to meet him. On one of these occasions, while he was at his breakfast, a female crossed the room, entering on one side and leaving it at the opposite door, in whose appearance there was nothing to attract attention, and I actually took her for one of the maids of the house, learning only from him when she had passed that it was Madame Guiccioli. If I had met her five minutes later I should not have recognized her, so little had I observed her. I certainly did not approve the life Lord Byron led at Venice, and as far as I felt myself warranted in so doing never scrupled to tell him so; but we were nearly of the same age, which, with our different positions in life, would have only rendered me ridiculous if I had affected to play the Mentor with him. In all my intercourse with him I almost invariably found him cheerful and good-natured; or if at moments he was less so, he accounted for it by saying his foot caused him much pain. This I have no doubt was very often the case. In a previous letter I have said he led "a foolish, disreputable life," on which account I well remember to have told him he made himself ridiculous in the eyes of every one, and I have little doubt it was his disgust with the very life he was leading which made him take a dislike to Venice, and glad of the opportunity the connection he about this time formed with Madame Guiccioli offered him to quit it altogether. It was pretty evident to me that he at first cared little for her, however much his vanity may have been flattered on seeing the impression he had made on a young lady of rank in society so different from the other women he had known since his arrival in Venice; and it depended on the toss up of a halfpenny whether he would follow her to Ravenna or return to England. To this latter step I strongly advised him; but the dread of the reception he might meet with there, and the encouragement he received from Madame Guiccioli to follow her, prevailed over his better genius (not meaning *myself*), and decided his fate. Allegra was the daughter of a young English girl, a kind of connection of Mrs. Shelley, whom he met at Geneva, where Madame Guiccioli wishes to represent his life as a pattern of morality. She was not by any means an amiable child, nor was Mrs. Hoppner or I particularly fond of her; but we had taken her to live with us, not thinking Lord Byron's house (he living at the time with another woman) a very proper one either for the infant or her nurse, a young Swiss girl, who, besides, had no kind of experience as to the care of children. She died in a convent at Ravenna, in which Lord Byron placed her when he followed Madame Guiccioli there. Lord Byron was occasionally annoyed by the impertinence of English travellers, who forced their way into his house, or followed him about; but he was far from showing any disgust with them in general, frequently coming to meet strangers of an evening at my house, though he well knew when he came there that he would not find us alone. I don't believe that Lord Byron was naturally of a saturnine disposition, but think the misanthropy that figures as part of his character in his early writings was merely a poetical fiction. His love of pleasure and the eagerness with which he pursued it certainly seem to prove him to have been anything but a melancholy disposition. During the Carnival at Venice he was a constant attendant at the Ridotto, a kind of masked ball, where he witnessed scenes which supplied him with materials for his 'Beppo.' He had always a box at the Fenice Theatre during the season. He passed his evenings at one or other of the three houses occupied by Venetian ladies, where strangers had an opportunity of seeing something of Venetian society, and he readily took part in any amusement that was offered him, to which he was always willing to contribute his share. So far I am able to confirm Madame Guiccioli's opinion, that he was not of a misanthropical disposition; but this has nothing to do with the life he led at Venice; and she is decidedly wrong in asserting that I was his constant companion of an afternoon, unless she alludes to our rides together on the Lido, as I only spent the evenings with him when he came to my own house, or when I met him in the visits he paid to those of the Venetian ladies I have mentioned. I visited him sometimes in his box at the theatre, but this is not what Madame Guiccioli would wish to infer.

Lady H———, who saw Lord Byron frequently at Genoa, and also Madame Guiccioli, assured me she was convinced he went to Greece to get away from her, which I can well believe, as he had lived four years with her—three more than, according to his own account, it was in his nature to live with any woman. R. BELGRAVE HOPPNER.

THE ECCENTRICITY OF WOMAN.

A German Old Maid Travelling in Africa.

From the Evening Post.

Fraulein Tinne is exceedingly rich, by no means ugly, and for years has led a wandering life, braving and outliving dangers to which strong men have succumbed. When Speke and Grant were exploring the Nile, Fraulein Tinne, her mother, and Baroness von Capellen, her aunt, together with a large number of servants, attempted to penetrate with their own steamer from Khartoum up the White Nile in order to reach the two explorers; but not being able to pass the rapids, and on account of sickness, they were compelled to return, after reaching Gondokoro, to Khartoum. The Von Heuglin expedition came shortly afterwards to Khartoum, intending to get to Waday; but this being found impossible, Von Heuglin and Dr. Steudner determined to explore the country between the Nile and the Lake Tchad, when the ladies resolved to accompany them. They explored the Bahr-el-Ghazal (the western tributary of the White Nile) as far as Lake Reg; then proceeded to Bouga, in the country of the Dor, Dr. Steudner dying on the way, on April 10, 1863; then with Von Heuglin alone, to Kulana, in the eighth degree of northern latitude, and to the Dembo or Kosanga river, when the leader was stricken down with sickness, and was compelled to give up his projected journey to the Njam Jam (tailed men?) on the river Sena. Fraulein Tinne alone returned with him to Khartoum, and then over Berber, Sanakin, and Suez (22d November, 1863) to Europe, for her mother, her aunt, and two waiting maids had fallen victims to the African climate.

The dangers which Fraulein Tinne experienced on this journey by no means caused her to give up her wanderings; she has now devoted herself to the mission of "exploring the innermost parts of the African continent," and again we find her on the route. She started from Tripoli on the 28th of January of the present year, and arrived at Moorzook, in Fezzan, after a journey of about two months' duration.

She travels quite leisurely, as though she were on a European tour. Having an immense fortune at her disposal, she has a really princely train, her caravan consisting of more than fifty persons and seventy camels. All her followers, with one exception, are either Arabs or negroes, and she herself dresses like an Arab lady. She is looked upon by the Arabs with the greatest respect, and they call her "Bent-er-Rey," that is "Queen's Daughter."

Her long sojourn and travels in the Orient have produced in her a total abhorrence of European habits, and she is embittered against everything European. Before starting upon her last journey, she determined to go even further in getting rid of everything not African about her, and so left her own and her servants' watches in Tripoli, in order to have nothing, as she expressed it, "to remind her of the hated civilization." But she found out very quickly the need of something by which to know how time flies, and was compelled to write to the Holland Consul at Tripoli, requesting him to send her a timekeeper, not a European, but an Arabian sand clock or hour-glass, with which she now manages to keep her time in a very simple manner, by having two negroes, who relieve each other night and day, attend to the mysteries of this instrument.

Fraulein Tinne intends to wait at Moorzook for some months, in part for various packages from Europe, and will use the time in undertaking excursions to the Western Tuaricks. It must not be supposed that she is only a pleasure tourist. She has her employments as well as her whims, among the latter of which, besides her repugnance to civilization, she has a thorough disregard about letting other people know what she is doing, for she refuses to write about her journeys, and does not contribute much to the increase of geographical knowledge, having no scientific accompaniment. But she is nevertheless a great lover of botany, and has a number of camels loaded solely with blotting-paper and immense collections of plants. The flora of Soudan is almost unknown to us, and she will thus probably bring home important contributions to botanic science. Fraulein Tinne intends to proceed from Moorzook southward to Bornou, and to return over Kordofan and Egypt—a task which African travellers think she cannot accomplish.

LIFE IN VASSAR COLLEGE.

How Young Ladies Deport Themselves when the Masculine Element is Excluded.

The last number of the *Vassar College Transcript*, edited by the young ladies of that institution, contains the following glimpses of female collegiate life when uncontaminated by the harsher sex:—

"Social class meetings are 'a great institution,' we are sure of that. They bring the members of the several classes into closer relationship, and help to cultivate that strong class feeling which we in some degree lack. We cannot reveal the secrets of the other socials, and we certainly shall not tell our own; they are delightful, and that's enough."

Feats of pedestrianism are also undoubtedly indulged in, for we read that—

"Botanical foot races are all the rage here this season; they come off in great numbers every clear day. By the rules of the turf no detours may be made for stone walls or ploughed ground; the prize is generally some new or rare specimen, with a name a yard and a half long. The most ardent naturalist, however, occasionally captures some member of the 'Animal Kingdom,' to the intense disgust of those sensitive mortals who scream at caterpillars and go into convulsions over a snake."

In a very readable, spicy article on "Elocution," the *Transcript* tells how the ladies of Vassar College acquire boldness to stand in an assembly of thirty critical listeners and use the whole force of their lungs. The writer says:—

Take a walk to "Sunset Hill" at almost any hour of the day, and listen. Your ears will be saluted from all sides. From the valley resounds the challenge:—"Ho! Captain of the Moorish hold, unbar thy gate to me!" as if an armed host was advancing upon a citadel; but it is only a student of Vassar College practising elocution, as she takes her sixty minutes of exercise. From the other side comes the triumphant shout of "Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!" while from the distance echoes the enthusiastic cry of "Hurrah! hurrah for Sheridan!" which the hills prolong in answering tones.

The timid young lady seeks refuge behind the hill by the big chesnut trees, where she may test the strength of her voice to the utmost. First she tries it in the low pitch; then she gradually rises to the highest, next she calls aloud, hailing all sorts of imaginary beings, until she finally commands a whole army to "Forward the Light Brigade!" and "Charge for the guns!" in such thundering tones as to provoke a startling response from the neighboring pasture. Behold! the whole herd of cattle, with heads half raised, and horns directed as if ready for the charge, listening in mute astonishment to the strange command; thinking it a challenge to them, they make reply in tones not unlike her own.

The most astonishing mode of practice, however, which we have witnessed, is when a young lady, mounted on her steed, comes riding at furious pace, with colors flying, and excited to the degree of believing herself to be the gallant "six hundred," shouts as she goes,

"Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell,
Rode the six hundred."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia 2 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 24, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M., 1:00, and 6:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:35 and 5:20 A. M., and 10:55 P. M., passing Reading at 4:30 and 7:05 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

4 16§ LLIAM C. WHEELER, WIGeneral Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Result of Yesterday's Work by the Republican Conventions.

The following is a complete list of the nominations made yesterday by the City, County, and Legislative Conventions of the Republican party:—

Recorder of Deeds—John A. Houseman.
Clerk of Quarter Sessions—Thomas Ashton.
City Treasurer—Joseph F. Marcer.
Coroner—William Taylor.
City Commissioner—Thomas M. Locke.
Prothonotary of District Court—William T. Hopkins.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

First District—William W. Watt.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Candidate.	Dist.	Candidate.
1.	L. B. Thomas.	10.	Elisha W. Davis.
2.	George Maxwell.	11.	William N. Bunn.
3.	———	12.	Alexander Adaire.
4.	William Elliott. Joseph Bready.	13.	Joseph A. Geisz.
5.	Jos. K. McCammon	14.	John Cloud.
6.	Robert Graham.	15.	Adam Albright.
7.	Robert Johnston.	16.	M. C. Hong.
8.	James V. Stokes.	17.	Watson Comly.
9.	James Berry.	18.	James Miller.

Yesterday we inadvertently confounded the name of Mr. Joseph Bready with that of Joseph Brady. The anti-gas-ring candidate in the Fourth district is, we believe, engaged in the manufacture of soda-water fountains.

THE WARD NOMINATIONS

will be found in full on one of our inside pages. The following is a copy of a protest which was presented last evening in the Fifteenth Ward Convention, but for some reason was not permitted to be read:—

The undersigned protest against the nomination of Dr. William W. Burnell as the candidate of the Republican party of this ward for the Select Council:

1. Because, it. During the whole progress of the war against rebellion he was in active co-operation with the Democratic party, by whom he was elected by the City Councils a Director of Girard College, a member of the Chicago Convention, and a Trustee of the City Gas Works, in which latter capacity he was remarkable for the bitterness with which he pursued those in the employ of the Trustees who were loyal to the Government.

2. Because, as a member of the Chicago Convention, after the war against the Rebellion had been in progress more than four years, he voted "that the war was a failure; that the administration of Lincoln was opposed to public liberty and private right, and that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demanded a change."

3. Because, altogether Dr. Burnell came to this country after he had reached manhood, he has already held public office during nearly the whole time since his naturalization (if indeed he be a naturalized citizen), while there are thousands of citizens quite as intelligent and deserving of confidence who have never held public office.

4. Because his nomination is an insult to the memory of the honored dead who gave their lives to save the country from the control of his late political friends, and to the living heroes who carry scars received in defense of the flag of the Union.

5. Because we believe an overwhelming majority of Republican voters of the ward will reject his nomination as one not fit to be made.

THOMAS W. PRICE,
GEORGE F. LEWIS.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Importers or Other Persons Forbidden to Offer Presents to Custom House Officers and Clerks, and the Latter Forbidden to Receive Them.

Secretary Boutwell has recently sent a copy of the following circular to collectors and other officers of customs:—

"The attention of the department has been called to the injury which results to the public interests from the acceptance by employes in the Revenue Service of presents or gratuities from importers and merchants, which practice it is believed prevails to a considerable extent, and that the service is more or less demoralized in consequence.

"Collectors of Customs, Naval Officers, Surveyors and Appraisers are hereby instructed to cause to be made known to each and every subordinate officer or employee under their control the following provisions of law, and to give as much publicity as possible to the same by posting a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Custom-house and Appraiser's office, and they are strictly enjoined to report to this department the name of any employe or other person offending against said provisions of law for its action in the premises."

The following is a copy of sections 4 and 6 of the "Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Revenue," etc., approved March 3, 1863, which is the provision of law referred to in the above circular:—

"That if any officer of the revenue shall, by collusion with any importer or other person, or by means of any false weight or measure, or of any false classification as to quality or value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or by any other means whatever, knowingly admit or aid in admitting to entry, any such goods, wares, or merchandise, upon the payment of less than the amount of duty legally due thereon, or shall knowingly accept from any person engaged in the importation of goods, wares, or merchandise into the United States, or interested as principal clerk or agent in any such importation, or in the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, any fee, gratuity, or emolument whatsoever, such officer shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court.

"That any person who shall be engaged in the importation of goods, wares, or merchandise into the United States, or who shall be interested as principal, clerk, or agent in the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall make, or offer to make, to any officer of the revenue, any gratuity or present of any money or other thing of value, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Delegation from Baltimore which will Participate in the Demonstration of the 15th Instant.

The preparations for the grand demonstration of the Knights Templar which is to take place in this city on the 15th instant are in active progress, not only here but elsewhere. The Sir Knights of Baltimore have for some time been actively engaged in making arrangements for participating, and will leave in a body, some 250 strong, on the afternoon of the 14th, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Whilst in Philadelphia the Baltimore delegation will be quartered at the Continental Hotel and Girard House. They will be met at Wilmington, Del., by a delegation from St. John's Commandery, and on arrival in this city will be escorted to their quarters by the entire commandery.

The Baltimore Sir Knights will all appear in the rich and imposing uniform of the order, and having been in constant drill for some time, will doubtless make a very creditable appearance. The delegation will be accompanied by Captain Pick's Brass Band, and will consist of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, E. T. Shultz, Eminent Commander, And. E. Warner, Jr., Generalissimo, H. L. Emmons, Captain-General, with J. E. Whiting and Wesley Stevenson as aids; Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Emanuel Corbett, Eminent Commander, Hiram D. Musselman, Generalissimo, John A. Hilberg, Captain-General, and General R. N. Bowerman and Colonel T. W. McComas as aids; Monumental Commandery, No. 3, Francis Lincoln, Eminent Commander, Thomas G. Morrow, Generalissimo, and B. Holmes as Captain-General, with Colonels Lewis Turner and Henry Snyder as Aids; Crusade Commandery, No. 5 (under dispensation, being a new commandery recently formed), William E Hanna, Eminent Commander, Dr. J. Faris Moore, Generalissimo, Charles W. Hatter, Captain-General, with William McClymont and Colonel Charles H. Mann as Aids; Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 4, of Frederick, Md., George E. Hanson, Eminent Commander. The Baltimore delegation expect to be joined by the Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk and Portsmouth Commanderies, numbering some 200 men.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME.—This evening the fourth anniversary of the Old Man's Home will be celebrated in the Baptist church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. It is meet that a large audience should be present, and such will be the case. Of all the many charitable institutions in this city, none appeals more touchingly and intimately to the heart than the Old Man's Home. After some five years of successful and gratifying progress, the building in which the enterprise was first started has become too small for the increasing number of applicants for admission has been found inconvenient and but ill adapted to the uses of such an institution. Consequently the managers, relying, and with good reason, upon that public which has so generously supported them in the past, have determined to erect a new and far larger "Home," upon a plot of ground which they have already purchased, adjoining the former site, at Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue. To this end, it is designed to raise the sum of $10,000. Already one munificent gentleman has promised them a subscription of $2000, in case the remainder of the amount can be secured. At the anniversary this evening, addresses will be delivered and the claims of the "Home" presented by Revs. A. A. Willits, Phillips Brooks, G. A. Kunkleman, and others.

PRESIDENT GRANT.—This morning at 10·19 the train for New York from Washington, with President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, and their families, passed through West Philadelphia. A reference to our telegraphic columns will inform the reader of the quite serious accident which occurred to the train shortly after leaving the capital.

FIRES.

Two Fires This Morning—Loss About $25,000.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a two-story rough-cast building, No. 1013 Ridge avenue, owned by Thomas S. Sterr. The firemen were on the ground soon, but the flames had obtained such headway that it was found impossible to save the structure. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Sterr as a stable. His loss was about $20,000, which is insured. A horse belonging to Mr. Sterr was also burned. The second floor was used as a wheelwright shop by O'Keefe, Ganely & Co., who lose nearly all their tools, and the work in the process of manufacture. Their loss is $1500, on which there is no insurance.

The flames extended to the large three-story building adjoining on the north, Nos. 1015 and 1017, which sustains considerable damage. The lower part was occupied by Mr. Sterr as a coal-yard and office. His loss in this place is $3000, which is covered by insurance. B. Langguth & Co. occupy the second floor as a piano manufactory. This was completely burnt out. Their loss is $10,000, on which there is no insurance. The third floor was occupied by Martine & Co., pattern makers, whose loss is estimated at $5000, which is believed to be covered by insurance. The building has an insurance of $2000 on it. The total loss sustained by the fire is $21,000.

In the rear of No. 1013 was a frame dwelling occupied by Sergeant S. C. Jones, of the Eighteenth Police District. The house and the furniture sustained considerable damage.

At half-past 4 there was another fire on the northeast corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets. It broke out in the basement, occupied by Mr. Keller as a restaurant, and burnt through to the first floor, which was kept by C. Haezle as a cigar store. Mr. Keller's insurance is $1100, which will cover his loss. Mr. Haezle estimates his loss at $2000, while his insurance amounts to $3000. The hose adjoining, which is occupied by Max Zepplein, a barber, was damaged to the extent of $500. The buildings are owned by Ficken & Williams, and are fully insured.

IMPRESSIVE CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.—This morning the Catholic Church of Saint Michael the Archangel was filled by a large congregation, on the occasion of the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Mr. W. Maurice Walsh, father of Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, one of the Vicars General of the diocese of Philadelphia and pastor of St. Michael's Church. The deceased died on Tuesday last in Waterford, Ireland, and was interred at that place this morning, where a requiem mass was also offered up by another son, pastor of the Church of St. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, Ireland. By means of a telegram per Atlantic cable, ceremonies of a like solemn character with those celebrated over the body of the deceased were observed in St. Michael's, this being the first occurrence of the kind which has yet occurred through the medium of the ocean wire.

The main and side altars, as well as the galleries and body of the church, were draped in deep mourning, and in the middle aisle was placed a neat catafalque. The Holy Office of the Dead was recited at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Clergy present, Rev. Ignatius Horstmann, D. D., and Rev. T. W. Power, acting as chanters. At its conclusion the Solemn Requiem Mass was immediately commenced by Rev. Thomas Kieran, pastor of St. Anne's Church, assisted by Rev. John McAnaney as deacon, Rev. John Scanlan, subdeacon, and Rev. F. O'Conner, master of ceremonies.

There were some thirty other clergymen present, and the ceremonies were very impressive throughout. The absolution was given by Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A., and the sermon preached by the celebrant of the mass.

A grand requiem was sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins, who was assisted on the occasion by several other singers of eminence, including Miss P. A. Donnelly, of St. Patrick's; Miss Ashter, of St. Augustine's; Professor Emil Gastel, late of the Conservatory of Dresden, Saxony, and now of Saint Philip's choir, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Graf, of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; Mr. M. Schmieg, of Germantown; Mr. P. Moore, and others. The services did not terminate until 12½ o'clock.

FUNERAL.—This morning the remains of the late Rev. Felix J. Barbelin were carried to St. Joseph's Church, in Willing's alley, and placed near the sanctuary, to await burial. Many of the members of his congregation, by whom he was so beloved, were present, and many a tear of unfeigned affection dropped in his memory. A neat coffin contained the body. The plate upon the lid was engraved with the following inscription:—

REV. FELIX JOSEPH BARBELIN,
Born at Lunerville, Alsace, France,
May 30, 1808.
Died at St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia,
June 8, 1869.
A. M. D. G.

To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the funeral takes place. The cortege will move from St. Joseph's Church, and proceed out Walnut street to Eighteenth, thence to the Cathedral. Here the high and solemn services of the Catholic Church peculiar to such occasions will be celebrated. At half-past 9 o'clock the Offices and Solemn Pontifical Mass will begin. Rev. Father O'Connor, S. J., formerly Bishop of Pittsburg, it is expected will preach the funeral sermon, as Bishop O'Hara will not be able to participate in the ceremonies. Upon the conclusion of the service at the Cathedral the body will be removed to St. Joseph's Cemetery, Eighth and Washington streets, and there interred.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—Alddrman Becker has held Ada Brinckley in $1000 bail to answer the offense of inhumanly treating a little girl aged six years. It seems that the little one, whose name is Mary Wanner, is an adopted child, and gave some offense to Mrs. Brinckley, who picked her up and placed her hand on a red-hot stove, where she kept it until it was badly burned. The fact came to the knowledge of some of the neighbors, who had the cruel woman arrested and disposed of as above stated.

LAUNCH AT THE NAVY YARD.—The screw steamer Astoria was announced to be launched at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Navy Yard. She is a beautifully modelled vessel of 1740 tons, and will carry ten guns. Her keel was laid soon after the launch of the Pushmataha, which is still lying off the Yard. The machinery of the new vessel is all ready to be placed in her.

A COLORED MAN ATTEMPTS TO CUT ANOTHER.—William Taylor and Charles Bott (both colored) got into a quarrel last night at Seventh and Bedford streets about a woman, during which Taylor pulled out a razor and made a slash at Bott, the edge ripping the clothing from his throat to his waist. Taylor was arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who held him for trial.

MORE OF THEM.—Another small batch of the Democracy were sworn in this morning by Mayor Fox, as follows:—

Fourth District—J. M. Beans.
Sixth District—James Brady and William L. Brown.
Ninth District—Peter McGrath.
High Constable—John Kelsh, vice Joseph Somers.

HOUSES FOUND OPEN.—The police of the Sixth district last night found nineteen houses opened.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET 3 20 stuth3mrp

FOR CAPE MAY.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN,
Via West Jersey Railroad.
Commencing Sunday, June 13, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, Market Street, (Upper Ferry), at 7·15 A. M.
Returning, leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $3·00.
6 10 3t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 9, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until the twenty-eighth day of June, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the first day of July next.

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain, and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week) such fresh meat and vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

HENRY D. MOORE,
6 10-thm5t Collector.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Naval Changes—The Naval Academy—The Board of Visitors' Report—Financial Items.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Paymaster J. B. Redfield has been ordered to the Mohican. Orders have been issued ordering most of the recent graduating class to the Sabine. A few go to the Juniata and Lancaster.

The Naval Academy.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy has been sent in to Secretary Borie, under date of June 4, 1869. The board says it carefully observed the general bearing, tone, and air of all connected with the institution, whether on or off duty. During their sojourn at Annapolis they critically examined the buildings and grounds, and were convinced that the institution is carried on with the greatest thoroughness and regularity.

Many improvements have been made, and 130 acres additional have been added to the grounds by purchase, at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. The amount of money expended on the Academy since the war for building purposes amounts to two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. The board recommends that the graduating classes of midshipmen be distributed among line vessels in active service. The report is very voluminous, covering sixteen foolscap pages.

Appointments.

Last night, before he left, the President made the following appointments:—Howard White, Agent of Winnebago Indians; F. Allen, Receiver of Public Moneys at Falls St. Croix, Wisconsin; M. Keller, Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angelos, California; H. C. Austin, Register of Land Office at Los Angelos, California.

FROM THE WEST.

Terrific Tornado.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Yesterday evening a tornado passed over Miamisburg, Montgomery county. The bridge over the Great Miami river was demolished. Many houses were unroofed, and much damage done.

PHILLIPS.

He is on Another Tack—What he Says of the Indians and the Pacific Railroad.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

All hail and farewell to the Pacific Railroad. The telegraph tells us that the Indians have begun to tear up the rails, to shoot passengers and conductors on this road. We see great good in this. At last the poor victim has found the vulnerable spot in his tyrant. "Thank God America has resisted," cried Lord Chatham. Our feeling is the same. For seventy years and more the Indian has begged this great nation to attend to his wrongs. His cries have been unheard. Ruthless and unheeding, we have trampled him down. To-day the worm turns and stings us.

Last year Indians destroyed locomotives and shot conductors. Timid Durant forbade the telegraph wires to report the fact. He trembled for his road. To-day 15,000 warriors on the war path—a thousand miles of exposed road; this railway the pet plaything of the American people! Would our words could reach every Indian chief. We would tell him, lay down your gun, but allow no rail to lie between Omaha and the mountains. "The accursed code" is O'Connell's best weapon, said Shell. The Pacific Railway is the Indian's Alabama. Every blow struck on those rails is heard round the globe. Haunt that road with such dangers that none will dare use it.

Some men may think us needlessly aggressive. No, citizenship, they may say, would be a better remedy. Yes, by-and-by. At present citizenship means little. Heaven forbid that we should betray the Indian to such protection as "citizenship" gives to the Georgia negro and loyalist. No, we are thankful the Indian has one defense the negro never had. He is no citizen, and has the right to make war. Well may he use that last right, and never yield it till "citizenship" means something more than it does now.

An Abolitionist may well glory in these red men. When, in 1865, General Sanborn carried to the Seminoles the news of emancipation, they instantly set their slaves free. But, more just than we, they proceeded at once to divide their possessions with them fairly—shared with them their pension money, and last winter, in Washington, were specially earnest to secure such a teacher as these emancipated men would prefer. When two or three years ago Sherman's Commission met the Indians, the Navajoes refused to come into conference unless their women could be admitted on equal terms with themselves to share the debate. Could these men be persuaded to undertake, for a few years to come, the task of reconstruction! What a saving of time! What a saving of honor!

Earnestly do we wish that this nation could rise to the level of once doing an act of justice from pure and simple motives of honesty and duty. But it does not seem as if this level would ever be reached in our day. In default of that, we rejoice to see the nation scourged to its duty. Long and weary were the years of blood and misfortune that finally broke us into willingness to emancipate the black. May our stubborness yield sooner and easier in this matter of the Indians. It seems probable. By the time Congress assembles again, we think its members will be ready—as they never have been—to listen on this topic. The sad and ponderous documents stored in the Capitol will, at last, be read, and we shall learn that a nation by its own confession always in the wrong, must seek some other path out of its troubles than by sending butchers to waste treasure and blood in the vain effort to "exterminate" a braver race than ours. We spent a hundred millions really—fifty confessedly—to "exterminate and remove" the Seminoles from Florida. But there are everglades in Florida to-day where no white man enters, and which the Seminole still holds. If this be the case in Florida with a thousand Seminoles, how likely are we to "exterminate" twenty thousand such, spread over the boundless West? Sherman is bartering the glories of Atlanta for defeat, utter and shameful and well deserved, on the prairies. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Why Geary Went to Washington Yesterday.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes yesterday:—

Geary, of Pennsylvania, arrived here last night, and to-day had a private interview with the President on the coming fall election in that State. Geary is anxious to be re-elected, but there is considerable opposition to him among some prominent Republicans in Pennsylvania, such as Alexander McClure. Not a few of the Federal office-holders in the Keystone State have been induced to take sides with McClure and his friends against Geary's nomination, on the ground that he cannot carry the State, and that they are bound to go for some man who will lead the party to victory, and thus sustain Grant's administration. It is understood that Geary's mission here was to complain to the President of the conduct of these Federal officeholders. Geary assured the President of his popularity in Pennsylvania, and intimated that he was about the only man who could carry the State next fall against the Democrats. Grant is not indifferent to the success of the Republican ticket at the coming fall elections, but whether he will make the naughty Federal officeholders in Pennsylvania rally to the support of Geary against the field remains to be seen. Thus far he has only given his usual promise, viz:—"To look into the matter." This is a phrase invariably used by the President on all occasions where his mind is not fully made up.

EPHRAIM CLARK,
MATTRESS AND FEATHER STORE,
N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Formerly Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia).
N. B.—Spring Mattresses made in the best way, and repaired at short notice. 6 4 6m

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Annapolis Naval Academy—After the Examination—The Graduates Ordered to Duty—Boutwell's Financial Policy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

French Ministerial Changes and Reform.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Railroad Accident.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A telegram dated at Baltimore, from gentlemen connected with the railroad company, says only one person was seriously hurt, and he not dangerously. His name is Wield, of Atlanta, Ga. Seven others were somewhat bruised, but none of them seriously. There were ten cars in the train, and they but sparsely filled, which accounts for the comparatively small number of casualties in so great a wreck.

Boutwell's Financial Policy.

Reports prevail that the Secretary of the Treasury has changed his policy of selling gold and buying bonds; but on inquiry at the Treasury Department, there is authority for saying the reports are untrue. There is no indication of such change, nor is it true that any gold has been sold or bonds purchased outside of the present policy.

The Naval Academy—Further Extracts from the Board of Visitor's Report.

The Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy also express gratification at the successful examination in gunnery and admirable target firing with the heavy guns of the Santee. They condemn the text-book on steam used at the Academy (Main and Brown upon the steam engine) it being a work prepared in England, and think that further efforts should be made to carry into effect the spirit of the act of Congress providing for the education of Naval Constructors and Engineers, so that Cadet Engineers be admitted to the Naval Academy during the year. Out of nearly four hundred students and officers, there has been an average of only about two per cent. excused from duty by reason of ill health. They also recommend that the principal naval officers of the Academy's staff be kept on duty for four years instead of three, with a change of one-fourth of the detail annually. It is persisted that the Academy may soon furnish annually more officers than the diminished navy requires in time of peace. They would, nevertheless, maintain at least the present number of students. In case of a surplus above the immediate necessities of the service, the rules restraining resignations might be relaxed, and some plan might be devised of giving an indefinite leave of absence without pay, subject to a call to duty in an emergency.

In conclusion, the report pays a high tribute to the services of Vice-Admiral Porter, and also acknowledges the industry and sound judgment of Captain N. B. Harrison, the commander of the midshipmen.

The following named midshipmen of the graduating class have been ordered to the United States steamer Lancaster, to report on the 1st of July next:—C. P. Perkins, John Garvin, A. P. Osborn, John Milligan, George P. Colvocorresses, George F. Wright, R. A. Beck, and J. P. Wallis.

To the Juniata, to report on the 1st of July next—Charles Seymour, H. M. M. Richards, C. W. Ruschenberger, Thomas A. Phelps, William P. Day, Charles M. Colohan, and H. T. Stockton.

To the Sabine, to report on the 30th of June—L. E. Bixler, C. R. Curtis, W. P. Potter, B. H. Buckingham, C. H. Wiley, S. C. Paine, W. H. Turner, G. B. Horber, C. R. Brown, W. W. Kimball, J. C. Wilson, G. H. Hobson, E. A. Field, H. O. Hardy, F. T. Bassett, W. R. Harris, A. M. Thackara, W. E. Mason, N. J. R. Patch, C. G. Bowman, E. J. Berwind, J. B Briggs, W. F. Bulkley, E. J. Arthur, K. Rohrer, J. Franklin, F. C. Birney, H. Winslow, K. Niles, F. B. Hull, T. D. Bolles, J. H. Moore, J. H. Norris, C. A. Bradbury, R. G. Davenport, W. E. B. Delahey, W. H. Driggs, J. A. H. Nichols, W. C. Negley, E. B. Barry, S. B. Comley, W. Kellog, J. H. C. Coffin, C. A. Clarke, H. C. Longnecker, H. T. Houston, E. H. Faunt, E. O. Macfarland, H. T. Manahon, H. A. Blanchard, D. D. V. Stewart, S. H. May, W. A. Hadden, J. W. Graydon, A. P. Nazro, L. Mahan, A. G. Parry, M. E. Hall, R. Mitchell, and W. F. Low.

Midshipmen Alexander Kirkland, of Maryland, and L. Van Epps, of New York, have resigned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. B. Redfield has been ordered to the Mohican.

FROM WILKESBARRE.

The Mining Difficulties—Work Not to be Resumed for the Present—The Trouble About Wages.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 10.—A very large meeting of miners was held at Kidders' Grove, near this place, yesterday afternoon. The speakers were Messrs. Cornell, Walker, Loftus, and Gardner.

Mr. McGaw, one of the committee who waited on Mr. Parrish on Saturday last and arranged the basis, reported that they had fixed the rate for each car on the basis of $5 per ton at Hoboken, and twelve per cent. of any advance over $5. Many of those present at the meeting could not understand whether the 12 per cent. was upon any advance, either of twenty-five cents, fifty cents, or one dollar more, or whether it was twelve cents upon each car. If the latter, they would get nothing, even if the price should rise to $5·99; while, if it reached $6, they would receive twelve cents. As this matter could not be satisfactorily explained and settled yesterday, the meeting adjourned to next Monday night, when a regular monthly meeting will be held in their hall.

It has been arranged between the Luzerne county miners and the Grand Council at Olyphant not to resume work for the present.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will not listen to the per cent. proposition of the miners, who offered to resume work for one-fifth of the coal produced. It is reported that one or two of the smaller companies at Pittston have or will resume work in a day or two.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Mr. King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and William Toole, Assistant Superintendent of Transportation, give the following statement in regard to the accident which occurred to the through express train from Washington to New York last night:—

The train was proceeding at the usual speed, when, just after passing Annapolis Junction, on entering the cut a few hundred yards from the junction north, near the point where the carriage road crosses the railroad, the engine struck a cow. The cow-catcher threw the beast from the track against the bank, and the engine, tender, baggage and mail-car passed on safely, when the cow rolled down the bank under the wheels of the smoking or forward passenger-car.

The train was stopped about one hundred yards from the point where the cow was struck. The [smoking car, filled with passengers, was thrown off the track on the north side of the road, completely wrecked and crushed. The second passenger car mounted the smoking car and rested on it. This car was badly damaged, but was not broken up. The next, a chair car, ran on the wreck and into it a few feet, and was considerably battered. The only persons injured were in the first two passenger cars, and the number is stated at eight. Of these, Samuel Werl, a German gentleman of Atlanta, Georgia, was the only person seriously and dangerously injured.

He was in the smoking-car, and was on his way to Europe. The other seven persons were more or less bruised and cut, but none of them fatally or dangerously. A colored woman had her collar-bone broken. The names of the parties hurt are not given. One was a child named Lincoln, in charge of its grandmother, and nursed by a colored woman who was injured. Mr. Elbows of New York was one of the injured. As soon as the news of the accident reached the city, about 10 P. M., a train with physicians and assistance was immediately despatched to the wreck. The delayed train reached here at 5 P. M., and proceeded immediately to New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The money market is active, mostly exceptional dealings taking place at 7 per cent. in coin. Gold was improved ¼, on account of the firmness of foreign exchange and the July disbursement. It opened to-day at 138⅜, but speedily rallied, and is at present quoted at 139¼. Commercial paper heavy, but few dealing at advanced rates for A 1 names. The bear movement on miscellaneous stocks and shares continues, and nearly every class has suffered; all show a decline—some of 7 to 8 per cent. New York Central opened at 87½, and preferred at 99¼—present quotation, 86⅝@97⅝; Michigan Southern is now 103⅝; Pacific Mail, 86⅜; St. Paul, 73⅜; Mariposa has rallied to 17; Hudson River, a decline of 1 to 1¼. State bonds and Government bonds both firm—the latter advanced.

Sleeping Car for San Francisco.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The first sleeping car direct to San Francisco without change will leave the depot of the New York Railroad Company at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM EUROPE.

French Ministerial Affairs.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, June 10.—General Fleury has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.

Liberal Reforms.

The Duke de Persigny has written a communication to the Emperor Napoleon advising the introduction of further liberal reforms.

The Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 10.—At the Ascot races, the Triennial Stakes, £10 each, 100 added for foals of 1867, colts to carry 122 lbs. and fillies 119 lbs., the owner of the second horse to receive 10 per cent. of the whole stake, the second horse to save his stake, 5 furlongs 136 yards. There were thirty-six subscribers, and the race was won by Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft, Claudius second.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 N Pa 6s	b5. 91	200 sh Read.	s10. 48⅝
$2000 Read 6s, '70	99⅛	100 do	s5&1. 48⅜
$1000 City 6s, New.	18. 100	100 do	b30. 48·44
	c&p. 100	200 do	48⅜
$5000 Leh Gold 1	98⅜	100 do	b30. 48⅜
$1000 Alle Co 8s, '2d.	77	200 do	48·31
$5000 U S 5-20s, 67 cp.	119⅜	300 do	s5&1. 48·31
10 sh Penna R	57	700 do	18. 48⅜
10 do	18. 57⅛	200 do	s5&1. 48⅜
100 do	b30. 57⅛	300 do	b5&1. 48·31
100 do	57⅛	500 do	18. 48⅜
100 sh Read.	s5&1. 48·44	100 do	&int. 48⅜
200 do	s5&1. 48·44	100 do	48⅜
200 do	18. 48·44	100 do	b4&1. 48⅜
200 do	b30. 48⅜	100 do	48·31
100 do	s5. 48·44	100 do	s30wn. 48⅜
100 do	s30. 48⅜	100 do	2d. 48·44

SECOND BOARD.

$250 Pa 6s, 2 se	107	100 sh Read.	2d&1. 48⅜
$1000 Leh gold 1	98⅜	100 do	s5&1. 48⅜
$1000 do.	98⅜	200 do	s10wn. 48⅜
$1000 do.	98⅜	100 do	s10wn. 48⅜
4 sh Penna	allot. 56⅜	100 do	b30. 48⅜
6 do	56⅞	400 do	b30. 48⅜
100 sh Phil & E R	32	100 do	b30. 48⅜
100 do	32⅛	100 do	s10wn. 48⅜

WINES, ETC.
LONDON
FANCY BISCUITS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
AGENTS FOR
The Only Genuine and Original
ALBERT and EUGENIA,
And a Large Variety of Fine Biscuits,
FROM
PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,
The largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.
CHOICE TABLE SHERRY,
AT A LOW PRICE.
ANOTHER INVOICE OF OUR WELL-KNOWN
TABLE SHERRY,
In small casks of 20 gallons each at $2·75 per gallon by the cask, or $3 by the five-gallon demijohn.
The purity of this Wine is unquestionable, and its use is now almost universal.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT
stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS,

The Great Railroad Accident—Reported Death of Three Persons—Forty Persons Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—But few additional particulars have been received regarding the railroad accident since my first despatch. One man had his eye knocked out and the whole side of his face dreadfully bruised. His name is not known. He is since reported as being dead. It is also reported that a woman and her child were killed, and about forty persons more or less injured. The wounded were obliged to remain nearly all night on the side of the road. The trains were filled mostly with Northern passengers. President Grant, wife, and family were in a special car at the end of the train, together with his distinguished friends; all escaping injury, but being much frightened. Secretary Boutwell was also on the train. The same train ran over another cow near the Relay House, but no injury was done except the killing of the animal. Many of the passengers and wounded arrived in Baltimore at six this morning and are still here. The injury was mostly from jarring and severe concussion.

Further Particulars by Associated Press.

Mr. C. W. Wells, of Albany, N. Y., was somewhat injured, but was able to keep on his journey home. Mr. Evans, of Alexandria, was brought here and carried to his home in Alexandria, badly injured. The train also brought on here this morning one man from Georgetown, slightly injured; one colored woman, with her head badly cut; and three colored men, bruised. Mr. G. W. Clapp, of this city, received a scalp wound.

Mr. R. Piggott, internal revenue officer of New York, was slightly wounded in the head. H. A. Hall, of Washington, received a slight scalp wound, and Mrs. Esmer, of Washington, a wound on the shoulder.

As soon as the accident occurred much solicitude was felt as to the safety of the Presidential party, and some of the passengers proceeded to the rear car, where they found the President placidly smoking on the platform car, not aware of the extent of the disaster.

Mr. McCann, a brakesman on the road, had his left leg broken. The darkness of the night added to the horror of the situation, as it prevented the uninjured passengers from seeing the full extent of the disaster, and left it to the imagination to picture, while the cries and groans of the wounded were frightful to hear. The cut at the point where the accident occurred is about twenty feet deep.

Yacht Club Race.

STATEN ISLAND, June 10.—The New York Yacht Club race occurred here to-day. A slight drizzle made the sails just wet enough to catch all the wind. The first-class schooners got off well at 11 o'clock. The Phantom took the lead, followed by the Idler. The Palmer was third, Silvia fourth, and Alarm fifth. The schooner Lewis, belonging to the club, was capsized just as the yachts started, but her crew were saved.

The Latest Market Reports.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Flour market is without decided change, with a moderate export demand; sales of 9400 barrels at $4·90@5·20 for superfine State; $5·80@6 for extra State; $6·05@6·10 for choice do.; $6·15@6·30 for fancy do.; $4·80@5·15 for do. Western; $5·50@5·85 for common to medium extra Western; $5·90@6·30 for choice do.; $6·35@7·40 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5·85@6·10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·15@6·30 for trade brands; $7@8 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $9@11 for good to choice do., the market closing quiet. Included in the sales are 4000 barrels for export at $5·95@6 for extra Western, and $5·35@5·20 for extra State.

Southern flour without material change; sales of 250 barrels at $6·90@6·85 for common to fair extra, and $6·90@11·75 for good to cho